The New-York Times.

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THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

'OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN.

The sailing of the *Brooklyn* continues the topic of excited discussion in official circles here, and a collision is certainly anticipated at Pensacola, should that be her destination, as is generally believed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN had a long interview, to-day, with Mr. TYLER, and expressed his regret at the act of the Administration in sending troops southward at this particular juncture.

Mr. TYLER will be detained till to-morrow, awaiting dispatches from Judge ROBINSON, the Commissioner of Virginia to the seceding States. Judge R. is expected to reach Pensacola to-night.

MR. DOUGLAS' COMPROMISE.

Senator DOUGLAS proposes to introduce an amendment of the Constitution simply removing from Congress all power over the subject of Slavery, and forever prohibiting the Slave-trade. This, he thinks, may possibly satisfy all the States earnestly desirous of preserving the Union.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee' numbering over a hundred, called on Senator TRUMBULL this afternoon. The appearance of the crowd not being understood, a report soon spread over the city that "Uncle ABE" had arrived. The gentlemen leave to morrow.

The Navy Department, to-day, issued a large number of commissions and warrants to passed midshipmen and engineers in the Navy.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The great popularity of the proposed reduction of duties on sugar was remarkably demonstrated to-day, by the promptness with which the House instructed an inquiry into its expediency, with leave to the Committee to report by bill.

THE HOWARD SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOWARD'S Committee on the President's Special Message, relative to the secession movement, will report in part immediately, with bills placing at the disposal of the Executive all the necessary force to maintain the Government and execute the laws.

SOUTHERN SECESSION SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

Senator IVERSON'S valedictory, to-day, was quite as full of brimstone and cayenne pepper, in matter and manner, as would be expected from him.

Senator HEMPHILL, late Supreme Judge in Texas, made an elaborate, carefully prepared and very able speech, in which he quite clearly enunciated the Lone Star tendencies of his State.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The New-Orleans dispatches, announcing that the Texas election shows an overwhelming immediate secession triumph, convey a wrong impression. It should be remembered that the Convention which was to meet in Texas to-day, has no Constitutional or legal existence, having been called by a band of Secessionists for their own purposes. The Texan Legislature authorized the Governor to call a Convention if he considered it necessary. He has not exercised the authority, and the Union men absented themselves from the polls at the bogus election, in order to avoid any action which can be construed into the countenancing of the irresponsible canvass for delegates.

The Legislature recently called to a special session by Gov. HOUSTON'S proclamation, to consider the present political crisis, and to provide means for protecting their frontier against the Camanches, will probably soon give us an indication of the true state of public sentiment in Texas.

COMPROMISE EFFORTS.

The Boston Committee presented their petition today, wrapped in an American flag, the Stars and Stripes, while the Committee appeared in the Diplomatic Gallery. Mr. EVERETT is said to have shed tears at the condition of the country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is more hopeful, but says the probabilities of a preservation of the Union in its entirety are very doubtful. He thinks much is gained by the present course of events, in settling the public mind, calming the passions of the people, and gaining time.

The resolution of Mr. CRAIGE, introduced in the House, asking to know why troops were stationed here *in time of profound peace*, provoked much merriment—the peaceful condition of the country not being exactly apparent.

A SPEECH BY MR. PRYOR.

Mr. PRYOR'S speech to-day defending the South, and denouncing and threatening the North, but more especially the Republican Party, was attentively and respectfully listened to. The speech was well delivered, but his threats failed utterly to frighten any one. When he first arose, some one in the gallery exclaimed, audibly, "Bowie knifes and coffee for one," which created a merry confusion.

KANSAS A STATE.

The President doubtless will sign the Kansas bill to-morrow or next day, when we shall have thirty-four States in the Confederacy. While the vote was being taken to-day, a member of the House desired to know, before he cast his vote, how long it would be before she would claim the right to secede and set up for herself.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The resolution compelling all persons in the Army and Navy to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, created much excitement, and provoked the most bitter opposition from the South. It received the hearty indorsement of all the Republicans and Southern Union men, while nearly all the Democrats opposed it. It is now suggested that all the Senators, representatives and members of the civil Departments of the Government be called upon to do the same thing.

THE BOND FRAUDS.

The Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the Indian Bond Frauds, obtained to-day an extension of time to pursue their investigation. They have experienced much difficulty, and found many hindrances in the pursuit of their investigations. They still maintain rigid secrecy relative to their movement and its results, but I have learned enough to satisfy me that the investigation is very thorough and complete, and that the developments will expose the most complicated and extensive plans of successful fraud ever perpetrated since the formation of the Government. Their labors will probably be concluded in the course of ten days.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

It is proposed that there shall be a caucus of the Republicans the last of this week or the first of next, or about the time of the making up of the Presidential vote. If one is held, the members will be called upon to indicate their opinion and purpose concerning some measure of compromise.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MESSAGE.

The President's Message to-day concerning the Virginia Commissioners, displays hesitation and weakness on the part of the President, vastly encouraging to the fomenters of rebellion. While every State Government is considered adequate to enforce the laws within the limits of its State, the Federal Government is confessed by our Chief Magistrate to be powerless to protect Federal property and enforce Federal laws.

Numerous witnesses have been summoned to-day, before Mr. HOWARD'S Committee, to testify relative to a secret conspiracy here to seize the capital.

THE CANADA CANARD.

It is suggested, as an explanation of the recent *canard* in the Toronto *Leader*, announcing the readiness of England to acknowledge a "Southern Confederacy," that the paragraph was probably written by the Englishman BROWNE, (editor of the secession organ in this city,) and sent to Canada for publication, as an electioneering trick. The supposition is that BROWNE sent the paragraph to the *Leader* for publication, with a view of having it come back indorsed for city circulation, and to have its effect here.

When England or France think of acknowledging the independence of seceding American States, Congress will probably adopt ROBERT J. WALKER'S proposition for settling the Oregon difficulty, by piling the duty on English manufactures imported into the States of the Union. There is no prospect, however, of necessity for any such measure. It is far more likely that the same British statesmanship which once desired to hem Slavery in by making the Republic of Texas free, will shift its base of operations to the Rio Grande, and, by a treaty with Mexico, bar the "peculiar institution" from its contemplated progress southward. Is it the initiation of such a policy which has given rise to the now current rumor that England is arranging for the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico?

STANDING ARMY IN A FREE CAPITAL.

An effort is making by Disunion sympathizers to excite prejudice against the authorities for having regular troops stationed in this city. This is decidedly cool, in view of the fact that the schemes of the Secessionists have made it necessary. Their complaints are much like those of a thief who growls because a policeman stands in front of the bank he desires to rob. It certainly does afford occasion for melancholy reflection that the outgoing National Administration is compelled to garrison the city, in order to protect a Constitutional majority against a beaten and factious minority, who desire by force to prevent the inauguration of the President elect, and his assumption of the reins of Government. But, on the other hand, it is cause for congratulation that the intelligence of the American people can be safely relied upon to stigmatize as they deserve those who having forced the Administration into this position of simple defence, are now denouncing as unwarrantable the preparations rendered necessary by their own treasonable intentions.

INTERESTING CASE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

I understand that the confirmation of Maj. W. B. SLACK to be Quartermaster in the Marine Corps settles a principle of a good deal of importance. The confirmation was opposed by friends of Capt. MADDOX, Assistant-Quartermaster, who claimed that he was entitled to be promoted to the position filled by SLACK'S appointment, and had been overslaughed by the latter. To this the friends of Maj. SLACK answered by showing that the law regulating the subject directed the appointment of the Staff (which includes Quartermasters) to be made "from the captains or subalterns of the corps," and that by the act of March 2, 1847, the Staff was separated from the Line, and now hold assimilated rank. Under this latter Act, the friends of Maj. SLACK claimed that Staff officers (of which Mr. MADDOX is one by virtue of his commission as Assistant-Quartermaster) are no longer "captains or subalterns of the corps," and therefore that Mr. MADDOX is not eligible to appointment as Quartermaster. The Senate decided this position to be well taken, and confirmed Maj. SLACK'S nomination accordingly. The Major has been an officer in the Marine Corps for more than twenty-one years, and is deservedly a favorite among all who know him. Had his nomination been rejected, he would have been thrown out of the service altogether, as the vacancy in the "Line," occasioned by his appointment as Quartermaster, had been filled long ago under the law which fixes the number of Captains in the Marine Corps. The case is a very interesting one to naval and military circles.

A STRANGE APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated a man by the name of GILMORE, to be Postmaster at Marysville, Cal., from and after the 3d of March, when the commission of Mr. DOUGHERTY, the present incumbent, expires. Certainly this is a strange proceeding, and should challenge the close scrutiny of the Senate. If DOUGHERTY has proved himself so unfit for the place that he should be suspended, he would doubtless be removed at once; but the fact that he is to continue to hold his place until the 3d of March, would seem to indicate that the nomination of GILMORE to take the Post-office on the very day on which the Administration expires, is simply designed to cheat Mr. LINCOLN out of the appointment. This is a petty business into which Mr. BUCHANAN has probably been betrayed by some officious friend and injudicious adviser.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULKHEAD SCHEME.

Californians will be delighted to hear that the Government of the United States has determined to lend its powerful aid in extinguishing the schemes of the advocates of the San Francisco Bulkhead swindle. The parties to that scheme have been endeavoring for years past to secure from the Legislature of California a grant to construct a sea-wall along the entire city front of San Francisco, and to levy tolls for all time to come on every description of merchandise entering or leaving the port. By cunning clauses in the bill framed by their attorneys they would have the entire commerce of California at their mercy, and control a monopoly of the warehousing and wharfage business as well. So powerful was the combination seeking this monopoly, that notwithstanding the people of San Francisco are almost unanimous against the swindle, the bill was saved from becoming a law a year ago only by the courageous veto of Gov. DOWNEY, the present Executive of the State.

A SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION AND SURVEY ORDERED.

The pretext on which the bill was urged, was that a bulkhead or seawall is necessary to protect the harbor from encroachments by the land; and that the pretext is utterly baseless, is abundantly shown by the testimony of every disinterested officer of the United States Coast Survey, who has given the subject the slightest attention. As one means of fighting off the Bulkheaders in any new movement, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, some months ago, memorialized the President of the United States to appoint a Commission of United States officers to examine and survey the harbor, ascertain whether a sea-wall is necessary and practicable, and if it is so, to report the best plan for its construction. Unfortunately the papers got mislaid in the Department until recently, when they were hunted up by Senator LATHAM, and Mr. BUCHANAN has had the proper orders issued to fulfill the wishes of the memorialists. The survey is to be made by Captains ALDEN and GILMER of the U. S. Coast Survey, and their report is to be passed upon by Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Col. TOTTEN, head of the Engineer Corps, and Professor HENRY of the Smithsonian Institute. This scientific Commission will put an end, doubtless, to the schemes of the private bulkhead monopolists, as no legislature will pass their bill, pending the United States Survey. Mr. BUCHANAN will receive the heartiest thanks of every honest man in the Pacific States for his conduct in this matter.

THE M'CORMICK REAPER.

The McCormick Reaper Patent—to obtain an extension of which the most strenuous efforts are now making here—does not expire until October next. This fact sufficiently indicates the motives of the applicants, who evidently hope to slip their enormous job through, just at the heel of the outgoing Administration, and while the Patent-office is in the hands of an "acting Commissioner." They dare not trust the case in the hands of the incoming Administration, which will feel more keenly its responsibility to the people. Their indecent haste is certainly no compliment to the present head of the patent bureau, for it indicates that they believe him better suited to their purposes than his successor, under Mr. LINCOLN, is likely to be. The President owes it to himself, no less than to the agricultural interest of the entire country, to see to it, that the bureau administered so honestly by Mr. HOLT, is not made the avenue for a new outrage to blacken the history of the year.

Mr. MCCORMICK made an application to Congress a few years ago to get a bill passed authorizing the Patent Commissioner to reopen a case in which a rejection of his prayer for extension had been entered. There certainly seemed to be propriety in the legislation asked for, as it did not in itself extend the patent, but gave the patentee opportunity to put in new proofs, of which he had been deprived by the operation of some technicality. But so satisfied were the Patent Committees that he had received an enormous and superabundant pecuniary reward for his invention, that the most earnest efforts failed to obtain a favorable report in either House. If the arguments against extension were sound then, they are far stronger now, because the additional year's enjoyment of his later patents in connection with the same machine have added largely to his profits.

No good reason can be given for urging the extension at this time of a patent expiring next October; and there are many forcible objections to anticipating the period when the application would be necessary. One of these is sufficient of itself to satisfy any candid mind, and it is this: The applicant for an extension must make a statement of his profits on the patent, with a view of showing that he has not received liberal remuneration for his invention. It will be seen that by applying now, MCCORMICK is enabled to leave out of his account of profits the entire business of the present year. The "season" will begin within a few weeks, and be closed by next July, in ample time to put into the statement an entire year's additional profits. The opponents of the extension of this monopoly—the great farming class of the country—are entitled to the benefit of this showing. If the President does not desire to wink at the outrage now seeking to be perpetrated, let him look to the Patent Bureau.

About a dozen minor Southern Post-offices have been discontinued recently, most of them because they were unnecessary.

It is currently reported that the Captain of Police in charge of the Capitol grounds and buildings is a declared Secessionist. He will probably be catechised upon that subject, and, if so found, should be discharged at once.

Attempts are still being made to induce Mr. LINCOLN to come on immediately after the votes have been counted and he be declared elected, and it is thought not improbable that he may be here as early as the 7th or 10th of February.

The close of the month will show what effect secession has had upon the income of the Treasury. It is thought at the Department that it will show little or no comparative diminution.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is now certain that private letters have been received here from Mr. LINCOLN, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

The assurance is given that this information is reliable: Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, Mr. LINCOLN will acquaint the country with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofore he has not felt that it was proper for him, in advance of the official declaration of his election, to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the prompt responses to the invitation for Commissioners from the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of February, and it is believed the action of the Convention will command the support of a large majority of both branches of Congress.

The difficulty between Representatives RUST and DUNN was to-day honorably adjusted through the intervention of Representatives PRYOR and MCCLERNAND. Lieut. NELSON, of the Navy, and Mr. HINDMAN were the respective friends of the gentlemen.

The Fugitive Slave law introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. DOUGLAS is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute, and securing complete efficiency.

Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL, since the secession of Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings of the Senate. They will formally vacate their seats as soon as they shall have received official information of the passage of the ordinance of secession.

It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any of the Conventions of the Border Slaveholding States. The Conventions will, according to private information received here, be composed for the greater part of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of pacification shall be exhausted. The great point now aimed at by the friends of the Union is to avoid all pretext for a collision by the seceding States, in the hope that the "sober second thought of the people," if adjustment measures shall be presented, will induce them to resume their connection with the Federal Government.

The repeal of the Personal Liberty bill in Rhode Island and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject are hailed by the friends of the Union as harbingers of peace.

Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are encouraged by the prospect of being able to contribute to a restoration of good feeling between the two sections.

The Boards of Trade of Milwaukee and Chicago paid their respects to-day to President BUCHANAN, and to Senators DOUGLAS, SEWARD and others. In their interview with the President, he said: "If Mr. LINCOLN shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement from it, he will be a happy man." Senator SEWARD, in the course of his conversation with the members of the Boards, said: "Heretofore the cry has been raised to save the Union when the Union was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of Slavery is not now to be taken into account. We must save the Union. Then we save all that is worth saving." Gen. SCOTT, who was subsequently visited, said: "I was in Chicago when there were not more than twelve houses there. I procured the first appropriation for the Chicago harbor. Gentlemen, I am most happy to see you, and if I am ever to be a prisoner, I hope to be a prisoner in your hands." The utmost cordiality has been extended to the Western visitors.

Secretary DIX has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters if attacked to make the best defence in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior force to run their vessels ashore and blow them up. He has also written a letter to the Collector of New-Orleans to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the act of seizing the Government Hospital and ordering two hundred and sixty patients to be removed in order that the building might be occupied as barracks by the State troops. He denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Post-office Department has decided to furnish a cheaper style of one cent stamped envelops than that now in use for circulars, combining the improvement of the black lines. Of this quality there will be none without the lines. These envelops will be issued as soon as the manufacturer can prepare them.

The Mayor of Washington has been summoned before the Select Committee to testify as to his knowledge of any information relative to a conspiracy to seize the Capitol. He privately says he knows nothing about it.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMEER TO BE DEMANDED.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Legislature was in executive session to-day, on the correspondence between Gov. PICKENS and Col. HAYNE, and the Government at Washington, from which it appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and that she promised to pay the Federal Government for the forts, but that Col. HAYNE, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition.

Gov. PICKENS now tells Col. HAYNE to make a final demand for the forts, and repudiates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Gov. PICKENS further tells Col. HAYNE to wait a reasonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then if refused to inform the President that Fort Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature fully indorses the action of Gov. PICKENS.

The Commission of Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, as Private Envoy from South Carolina to Virginia, was sent on to-day. Mr. PRESTON is now in Richmond.

The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of the State of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the mission intrusted to Hon. Judge ROBERTSON, her Commissioner. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unimously, That candor, which is due to the long-continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces this Assembly to declare with frankness, that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view—that object being, as declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, the procurement of amendments or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interests in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That this Assembly further owes it to the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the Federal Government of the United States; that the most solemn pledges of that Government have been disregarded; that under the pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the people of South Carolina, and that even since the authorities at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel of war has been sent to the South with troops and munitions of war concentrated on the soil of Virginia. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That in these circumstances this Assembly, with renewed assurance of cordial respect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her Commissioner, decline entering into the negotiations proposed by both branches of the Virginia Legislature. Adopted unanimously.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, VA., Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day, looking to increased taxation to meet the appropriations already made.

Gov. LETCHER has communicated to the Legislature the letter of Gov. HICKS, announcing the readiness of Maryland to respond to the appointment of Commissioners. Gov. HICKS concludes as follows:

"I am rejoiced that Virginia has made this move, and I trust it will be met in a correspondiog spirit by the other States. If so, we may anticipate the best of consequences from the patriotic action of Virginia."

The letter was ordered to be printed.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 28.

In the House a resolution was introduced instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vacate their seats and return home. There was much discussion on the resolution, but it was finally adopted.

In the Senate a resolution was offered asserting the right of secession, and that any attempt to coerce a sister Southern State from any quarter, would be regarded by Louisiana as an hostile act. The resolution passed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. WATSON, U. S. M., who was in command of the marines at Pensacola when the Navy-yard at that place was surrendered to the Floridians, arrived in this City yesterday and visited Capt. BERYOORT at the Navy-yard. His account of the seizure of the Yard is substantially the same as that already published. He says the marines and officers of the Pensacola Yard are on board the storeship *Supply*, and that they may be expected here in a few days.

Advices by the *Niagara* report the arrival of the United States steam-frigate (flag-ship) *Reckman* at Gaeta, Italy. She saluted the old Neapolitan flag, which caused some dissatisfaction to the Sardinians. The storeship *Release* sailed for Boston with invalids.

The Norfolk people are loudly complaining that only four hundred men are employed in their yard, while the *Germantown* and *Merrimack* need refitting. The authorities think these vessels are far advanced enough to occupy Portsmouth just now. They will not be hurried. A letter received yesterday, however, states that the *Merrimack* is to be equipped forthwith.

We have news from the U. S. steamer *Decotah*, now on her way to join the East Indies squadron, to the 29th of October. She had reached Mauritius from Cape Town; was taking in coal and provisions, and would sail in a few days for her destination.

A small stipend of the money due to the *Brooklyn* laborers has been received by Paymaster MURRAY. The *St. Mary's* crew have been wretchedly hoaxed by landsharks, in consequence of their not being able "to pay their way."

The doings of four general Courts-Martial—one at Fort Ridgeley, one at Fort Leavenworth, and two at other posts—have been submitted to the War Department.

It has been decided not, under any circumstances, to diminish the present strength of Federal troops in the National Capital. There are now nearly 300 United States Marines in the neighborhood and a large force of regular soldiers. All the men that can be spared from Navy-yards and Northern military posts will be sent to Washington.

The newly arrived garrison of Fort Hamilton have succeeded in making things look ship-shape. The quarters were running out of gem, being so long idle; but fifty hardy soldiers will not be a great while putting them in trim.

The original report of the defensive preparations of the Brooklyn Navy-yard did not emanate from our regular military and naval reporter.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

UNION MOVEMENT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 27.

Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passage of the Georgia ordinance of secession, HARRISON W. RILEY, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of that State, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home, and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega for the United States Government, in case Georgia passed a secession ordinance. His declaration caused considerable excitement at Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force to Dahlonega, but had not done so at the date of the advices.

On the same authority as the above we learn that there is a considerable Union element in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-secession meeting was held in Pickens County, when they heard of the passage of the secession ordinance. The old stars and stripes were run up, and the demonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and unequivocal.

The impression, however, was, at Milledgeville, that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the ordinance of secession, and coöperate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 28.

The ordinance adopted on Saturday abolishing the Federal Courts was reconsidered and recommitted to-day, for the purpose of making an Admiralty Court.

Commissioners were then appointed to all the Slaveholding States.

The delegates to the Montgomery Convention were instructed to aid in the formation of a Provisional Government, on the basis of the Federal Constitution.

The ordinance continuing the existing revenue laws was lost, and an ordinance substantially like that agreed upon by the South Carolina Convention was adopted after a long and animated debate, by the following vote: Yeas 130, Nays 116.

The Commissioners from Mississippi were received to-day.

The indications are that the Convention will not adjourn to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 27.

Telegraphic advices have been received by Gov. YATES from the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania and other Northern States, suggesting the propriety of joining in a Convention, to be held at Washington in February, to devise proper remedies for the adjustment of the present difficulties. The appointment of five Commissioners from each State is recommended. Gov. YATES has finally decided to join in the movement. In this it is supposed he has acted upon the advice of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

READING, Monday, Jan. 28.

One hundred guns were fired for Rhode Island's repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. Our citizens are jubilant for this first tender of the olive branch of conciliation to the South, a harbinger of returning peace.

REPEAL SALUTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Minute Men of this city will fire a salute of thirty-three guns, to-morrow afternoon, in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill by Rhode Island.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA STILL AGROUND.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

The third unsuccessful attempt was this morning made to remove the steamship *Columbia* from her position in Beach Channel.

FROM KENTUCKY.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

Great interest is felt here about what our Legislature in its called session will do. So far, the Union feeling in Frankfort is uppermost, and I believe will continue so. The National Flag, by unanimous vote of the Senate, and by 66 to 23 of the House, floats over the State-house. Kentucky will not go out of the Union, or try to go out, before the 4th of March, that's certain. The Legislature is not disposed to adopt any positive programme looking to Kentucky's secession at any definite time. They prefer an indefinite postponement or suspension of the question of Kentucky's future relations to the Union.

I think that, in spite of the outside pressure, they will make no provisions for the meeting of a State Convention before May, or perhaps September, if ever. As a new Legislature will be elected in August, it is proposed to wait for the expression of popular sentiment then. The State Convention move may be tabled, and some plan for a Border Convention be adopted. At all events, a State Convention will not be called without the people's deliberate vote to that effect. Provision may now be made for taking their vote on the question, in case of some contingency or other after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. But the popular judgment will be consulted at every step. The people, if they ever vote for an extraordinary and revolutionary Convention, will elect delegates at a separate and subsequent poll, and will take care that the Convention commit them to nothing like secession, without their subsequent formal and deliberate approval.

The Crittenden amendments will be pressed upon the attention of the people, especially of every Border State,—but hardly as an ultimatum. A vote on them by the people of every non-seceding State will be urged. A Border Convention of delegates, chosen by the people of every Central State, and of Tennessee and North Carolina, and of all others that desire a voice therein, will probably be recommended—that Convention to consider all the plans submitted by the people of the States represented, and, if possible, to decide upon something which will prevent fraternal bloodshed, restore peace, and reunite all in closer and firmer bonds than ever. Our Legislature, like the Tennessee, deprecates any bloody collision between the Federal Government and the partially seceding States. Their idea is that a Central Convention, or a National Convention, or both, the Central preceding the other, can, upon the Crittenden or some other basis, settle all differences peaceably and permanently.

PONTIAC.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

A concert given at Baltimore the other night to the Independent Greys of that city, by the Marine Band of Washington, was enlivened by a significant episode not promised in the programme. A lady residing there writing to a friend in this City thus describes it: "I don't know that I ever in all my life witnessed such an exciting scene. The last piece on the programme was the Constitutional Quadrilles, but they omitted it and played the Marseillaise hymn, which, they say, is the melody now adopted by the South Carolinians, and left out our national airs entirely. But the audience hissed in such a manner that they were obliged to come back, and when "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" were struck up one after the other, I thought the house would have come down with the cheering. Nearly every man, woman and child arose and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and I never felt so patriotic in all my days."

THE UNION TO BE PRESERVED.

LARGE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by James T. Brady, DePeyster Ogden, Gen. Walbridge, Elijah F. Purdy, and Others.

Union Resolutions — The Crittenden Proposition—Bonfires, Music, &c.

Commissioners Appointed to the Secession Conventions.

The call for a Union meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, convened one of the largest meetings ever assembled in that oft-crowded edifice, while outside of the building a separate meeting was also organized, bonfires burned, and guns fired, and all in honor of the Union.

Although the meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, the opening was delayed until nearly 8, and not even the deafening music of a brass band stationed on the platform (a band, by the way, that persisted in playing throughout the evening at most inopportune moments) could drown the general clamor for the speakers. At length the veteran war-horse of Old Tammany, Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELIJAH F. PURDY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Upon me devolves the pleasing duty of meeting you here this evening to nominate your presiding officer. I perform this duty with no ordinary pleasure. Our country is in danger. It behooves every man to lay aside partisan feelings and rally round the standard of his country. [Applause.] For that purpose we are assembled here to night, and I hope a voice will go forth hence that will show to the people of America that there is but one feeling of the people of New-York, and that is for the Union.—[applause]—the Union as it was, as it is, as it shall be. [Applause.] We will preserve it intact, and I hope that an expression will go forth from the people of New York that will show to every section of the country that our motto is, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." [Applause.] Partisan as I am, I lay aside all party feeling and yield up every consideration for the interest of my country. I believe the time has come when we should lay aside partisan feeling. No man has been more partisan than I have, but it is necessary to sacrifice party to sustain the interests of my country. [A voice, "Good."] I will name as your presiding officer a gentleman whose name is familiar to you all. You know him well. His name is identified almost with the country—certainly with the interests of New-York. I nominate as your Chairman Hon. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN. [Applause.]

Mr. OGDEN, being chosen unanimously, came forward, and, upon taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

Mr. OGDEN commenced by deploring the present crisis and deprecating the Slavery question, asked how can this Union be maintained unless we recognise Slavery as it existed at the time of the formation of the Government, and maintain and preserve it? He renewed the standard charges against the Republican Party relative to its abolition tendency, the indorsement of the Helper book, the Irrepressible Conflict, Personal Liberty bills, &c., at the same time censuring the abolition of the Missouri Compromise. He deprecated any attempt at coercion on the part of the Free States, as fatal to all hope of reconciliation on the part of the South. The action of the North had been, in his opinion, a series of aggressions, and the South had been, perhaps, to blame in the character of her resistance.

When Mr. OGDEN had concluded, a gentleman came forwarded and said that the names of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries would now be read, representing all the political parties that ever existed, and all supporters of that great party that was going to prove that Americans can be free and united, and can govern themselves.

Mr. Jas. BRICE then read the list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. T. B. MEYERS read the list of Secretaries.

There were now loud and continued calls for "BRADY," "BRADY," and when a gentleman appeared at the front of the platform, with the resolutions in his hand, it was some minutes before he could get a hearing, and then an impatient auditor suggested that he should "make short work of them." The following are

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the City of New-York, in accordance with the especial right and privilege guaranteed to them by the first article of "the amendments to the Constitution," having peaceably assembled to deliberate upon the serious questions which are now agitating and affecting the welfare and safety of this Union; duly considering the important position which they occupy, not only as regards the different States, people, and interests within this Union, but also as regards this Union itself, and the entire civilized and commercial world; and believing that the people of this country expect them clearly to define their position upon the grave and important issues of the moment; and further, believing that the time has now arrived when New-York can no longer remain silent, hereby declare that,

Whereas, A wise, virtuous and brave ancestry, the reticents of the thirteen original Colonies, or States, out of which our distinct nationality and this Government were formed, did as a people, and not in the sovereign capacity of States, in the year 1777 elect and appoint delegates to the so called "Congress of the United States of America," for the purpose of creating and establishing a consolidated and perpetual Government for themselves and their posterity; and,

Whereas, The said delegates did, on the 15th day of November, in the year 1777, agree upon certain "Articles of Confederation," which were submitted to the people of said separate States for their approval, and were ratified according to the then existing mode, and went into effect on the 9th day of July, 1778; and,

Whereas, The closing paragraph of the ratification clause of the said Articles of Confederation is in the words following, to wit: "And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective *Constituents*, that *they* shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in Congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them, and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent; and *that the Union shall be perpetual*; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, then living, after an experience of nine years of the practical working of the form of perpetual government which they had established, finding it inadequate to its purposes, with a noble desire to bequeath to their posterity a Government so strong, so pure, so free and so perfect, that it would withstand the storms of ages, did on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the ratification and adoption of that great Charter of our Liberties, the "Constitution of the United States," concede still greater powers to the General Government, with the clear and distinct intention of still further consolidating and perpetuating said Government; and, whereas, the preamble to said Constitution is in the words following, to wit:

"We, the PEOPLE of the United States, in order *to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. And

Whereas, NO REPEALING CLAUSE exists either in the original "Articles of Confederation," or in the "Constitution of the United States;" and

Whereas, The last is clearly the act of the People or Nation, brought into perpetual existence by the first, and as such entirely beyond the reach of State interposition; and

Whereas, The experience of the world abundantly proves that the people of powerful and liberal governments enjoy the greatest liberty, happiness and prosperity; and

Whereas, We believe that with a full knowledge of this it was the clear intention of the framers of the "Articles of Confederation" and the "Constitution of the United States" to establish for themselves, for us, and for our posterity, a strong perpetual government, of such a fraternal nature that it would have the tendency to more and more unite us every year; and

Whereas, By Section 10 of the First Article of the Constitution it is expressly declared that,

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, KEEP TROOPS OR SHIPS OF WAR IN TIME OF PEACE, ENTER INTO ANY AGREEMENT OR COMPACT WITH ANOTHER STATE, or with a foreign Power, or ENGAGE IN WAR, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay;" and

Whereas, By section 3d, article 3d, of the Constitution, it is stated that,

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his oath of office, is "bound to protect the Constitution;" and by article 2d, section 3d, it is expressly declared that "he shall take care that "the laws be faithfully executed;" and, whereas, certain people of some of the sister States of this Union, claiming to be aggrieved at the expressions of opinion and acts of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AT GAETA.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

Rumors in Reference to the Spring Campaign.

The English Press on American Topics.

A Habeas Corpus in the Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 17th January, arrived here last evening, bringing £300,000 in specie and the United States Mails.

The Cunard screw steamer *Jura*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 15th of January.

The *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

It is stated that several rifled cannon had been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston, S. C.

Tenders had been invited by the British Admiralty for the construction of two more iron-cased ships-of-war of about 4,000 tons each.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet in honor of Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor-General of Canada.

The weather, after a thaw of two days' duration, had again become quite severe. Numerous Railroad accidents had occurred, owing to the action of the frost on the iron, &c., and unusual precautions were being observed.

A Company had been formed for the purpose of establishing a permanent camp for volunteers near London. Two thousand huts are to be erected and let at small rents to individual volunteers.

The cultivation of cotton in Asiatic Turkey was receiving some attention in England, the correspondent of the London *Times* at Constantinople having expatiated at length in one of his letters upon the feasibility of the step.

Prince ALFRED had arrived at Plymouth, for the purpose of embarking on board the *St. George*, to join the North American squadron.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree convoking the Senate and the *Corps Legislatif* of France for the 4th of February.

The same journal also publishes a comparative table of the revenue of France, which shows a decrease in 1860, as compared with 1859, of twenty-one millions of francs.

Count DE PERSIGNY had given orders for all foreign newspapers, without exception, to be allowed free circulation throughout the French Empire.

It is said that the French Emperor had been much struck with the statements on the Navigation laws of France contained in the memorandum recently issued by Mr. LINDSAY, and an interview had taken place between the Emperor and Mr. LINDSAY.

The new Prussian *Gazette* says that the French corps of occupation in Syria, will be increased by a portion of the troops returning from China. In spite of the efforts of England, it is probable that the French forces will remain until after March, and the Prussian *Gazette* approves of this course in order to prevent fresh mensures.

Commercial difficulties in France had increased, the advance in the rate of discount having checked operations.

The Paris Corn market was firm, and the prices of wheat and flour were well maintained.

The commercial treaty between France and Belgium had been signed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that on New Year's day, at the reception of the diplomatic body, the Emperor spoke to the American Minister, and expressed a hope that the people of the United States would see the necessity of maintaining that bond which had bestowed prosperity on the country, and made America so important a nation in the eyes of the world.

The Bourse on the 15th opened firm, but closed dull and lower, at 67.5 for rentes.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a dispatch announcing that a part of the French fleet left Gaeta on the 14th inst., and that hostilities had been suspended on both sides.

The French Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin had respectively notified those Courts that the French fleet would quit Gaeta on the 19th of January.

It is stated that prior to the conclusion of the new armistice the fire of the besiegers had become terrible.

A telegram from Rome says that King FRANCIS, in deference to the Emperor NAPOLEON, accepted without any reserve, the proposals of France in reference to the armistice.

Prince CARIGNAN, the new Lieutenant of the King, had arrived at Naples. He was saluted on his arrival by the English fleet, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

The Council of Lieutenancy at Naples, had tendered their resignation to FARINI.

A proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL, to the inhabitants of the Neapolitan Province, has been published. The King says:

"The affairs of the State compel me to separate myself from you. A domestic affliction has caused the retirement of FARINI. Prince CARIGNAN will govern the Neapolitan Provinces in my name. Show that you always desire the unity of Italy."

FARINI had been appointed Secretary to the Private Cabinet of the King.

It is reported that in the event of a war between Piedmont and Austria, a French army will occupy Lombardy, without declaring war against Austria.

The new Councilors of Lieutenancy had been well received in Sicily, and tranquillity was reëstablished in the Island.

The Pope had dispatched provisions to Gaeta. The reported revision of the *concordat* with Austria has been denied. Mgr. MEVODE remains in office. The Sardinians have passed through the Province of Rieti on their march against the insurrectionists in the Abruzzi.

It was asserted at Vienna that FRANCIS II. had written to the Emperor of Austria announcing his firm resolve to defend Gaeta to the utmost.

The Austrian *Gazette* professes confidence in the duration of peace. It says there will be no war between France and Austria, unless there is a war between France and Germany, and the *Gazette* believes France has no wish for that at present.

Political manifestations were taking place in the theatres at Rome.

It was reported that the British garrisons at Malta and Corfu had been increased to twice their former strength, and that it was in contemplation to organize a militia at those places. It was also said that the English squadron in the Mediterranean was to be reinforced.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 14th, with a speech from the Throne.

His Majesty, in his speech, lamented the death of the late King. He then made mention of the new organization of the army, which, he said, had become necessary. The defence of the integrity of the German territory being his first duty, His Majesty said that negotiations were imminent between France and the Zollverein, in reference to their mutual commercial relations. His Majesty continued thus:

"The relations between the Great Powers have become still more friendly by the personal meetings which have taken place. It is therefore to be regretted that the steps taken by Germany for the settlement of the question of the Constitution of the German Duchies placed under Danish rule have remained without any result. Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, recognizes it as a national duty to finally bring about the proper solution of the question."

The King energetically stated that it was his intention to remain faithful to the principles of Government which he imposed on himself on assuming the regency, as he found in those principles a safe guarantee against the revolutionary spirit spread abroad in Europe.

The official *Staats Anzeiger* contains a Royal decree proclaiming an amnesty for all persons who have been found guilty of high treason against the country, offences against his Majesty, crimes and offences constituting an abuse of the rights of citizens, and for those persons who have been convicted according to civil law for resisting the authorities of the State or disturbing public order. To those who have evaded judicial inquiry and legal judgment by taking to flight, permission is granted to return freely, and, in the event of their being afterwards condemned, the Minister of Justice is to make proposals for their pardon. The King himself will decide in the cases of those who have been condemned by military tribunals, provided they implore pardon.

Count GEORGE APPONYI is gazetted as Judix Curit for Hungary in place of Count CZIRAKYS.

The Committee of the Comitat of Neutra in Hungary, has resolved on the following programme, viz: A responsible Minister to Hungary; a Hungarian Diet, selected on the basis of the law of 1848; the removal of all, except Hungarian troops, from Hungary; the Hungarian troops to take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution of 1848; reorganization of the National Guard, and finally a request to be made to Government that a liberal Constitution may be granted to the other Crown lands of Austria.

Baron VAN DER GOES VAN DIRKSLAND has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Holland, in place of Baron VAN NYEVELT.

The Bank of Belgium, on the 14th, raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Madrid *Epoca* gives currency to a report that the Moors not having fulfilled their treaty stipulations, Spain was about to occupy the principal forts in Morocco.

A solution of the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela was shortly expected. The Government had proposed measures to check emigration from Spain to America.

The newspaper correspondence from India and China, and additional official dispatches, contain little of importance in addition to what has been already published. A correspondent of the London *Times* at Peking says that the estimate of the property pillaged and destroyed at the Emperor's Summer palace exceeds £6,000,000 sterling. Every soldier who was present is replete with the most valuable loot. Domestic articles in pure gold, and guns of great value, are in possession of many of the men.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND TO THE SOUTH.

From the London Saturday Review.

As soon as the Southern Confederacy has consolidated itself, it will demand the acknowledgement of its flag. There are few, probably, who, however conscious of the *malaise* which must always characterize intimate relations between this country and a great slaveholding community, would hesitate to allow that such a demand would have to be conceded, provided that the new State would impose on itself the treaty obligations contracted by the present United States. But it seems impossible to come to an understanding on this condition. There is no reason to suppose that the Confederation of the South will bind itself in any way to suppress, or even to discourage, the Slave-trade. The secret of the popular movement which is now hurrying the Southerners to secession is that the masses have stepped in, and are carrying into action the policy which their haggling political leaders intended to confine to words. The fate of the American Union is in the hands of a class of men probably the most ignorant, the most unscrupulous, and the most lawless in the world—the poor, or "mean" whites of the Slave States. The worst of populaces has now the mastery of the South. It has broken the Union in pieces, probably against the secret inclinations of the richer planters, and most assuredly it will govern the Commonwealth, which is to be constituted in conformity with its own designs and interests, and not with theirs. The "mean" whites want slaves, and intend to have them; indeed, it is only the moral pressure of the North, and not the influence of the slave proprietors, which has prevented them from reviving the trade in men years and years ago. There is, therefore, every probability that the Southern Federation will require to be recognised without conditions. Shall we comply? If we do, the Slave-trade revives *ipso facto*, for not only do we surrender the too often illusory securities provided by our treaties against the illegal prosecution of the traffic, but we restore to the traffic itself the legality which unquestionably once belonged to it. The Slave-trade is not piracy under international law, but becomes so by special convention; and it is now proposed to us to have no convention on the subject with a State whose demand for negroes will be large enough to tempt all the slave-hunters of Central Africa to quadruple their operations. There is no disguising the sacrifice urged upon us. We are asked to forget the established policy of seventy years, to renounce our primacy of philanthropic effort, to declare that the impoverishment of our West Indian Colonies was unnecessary and uncalled-for, and to admit, in the face of the world that our statesmanship and our popular sentiment have alike been hollow and insincere.

There is another course which seems at first sight open to us. It may seem that we can refuse the recognition of this new power till we can concede it on our own terms. Strictly speaking, there is nothing to prevent our continuing to treat the seceding States as part of the old Confederation. The existing treaties, such as they are, may still be acted on, and the Slave-trade still dealt with as a high crime against public law. But we must not shut our eyes to the difficulty, and even the danger, of this policy. There is no conviction which has had profounder effect on the minds of the Southerners than that which they express in the apophthegm, "Cotton is King." They believe that England, and perhaps France, must, willingly or unwillingly, sue for the means of continuing the cotton manufacture on which five millions of Englishmen and more than a million Frenchmen are said to depend for subsistence. No calamity which has ever fallen on a nation—not even the Irish famine—can be as much compared with the destruction or interruption of so colossal a branch of industry. The calculation of the Southerners is that we must fall on our knees before those who have the cotton crop in their warehouses, to bind and to loose, to give and to withhold. No prejudice or sentiment can be supposed powerful enough to make good its footing against so overwhelming a necessity. It is impossible even to conceive a meeting collected in Exeter Hall to protest against the unconditional recognition of the Southern Union, if the immediate consequence of its having its way would be to destroy the capital, annihilate the wages fund, and paralyze the labor of five millions of men. Suppose, argue the Southerners, that the European States even go to war to make us sell them our cotton. They can only succeed by stirring up our slaves to rebellion, and so destroying their last hope of recovering the fibre by which they live.

The difficulty is one which will tax the utmost energies of British diplomacy; but, at the same time, it is one of those which really do admit of a diplomatic adjustment. The shameful surrender at discretion contemplated by the Southerners is by no means the only solution; for this country has an advantage on its own side which its public servants ought to make the most of. It must be recollected that it is just as necessary for the American Slave States to sell their cotton as for Great Britain to buy it. Were it conceivable that the Southerners should adopt the extraordinary measure of withholding their crop for a single year, they would be left with at least as many millions of starving slaves as there would be starving freemen in England. If American cotton were for a while neither bought nor sold, our countrymen would perhaps perish in crowds; but there would perish in the Slave States at least an equal multitude of persons, who are not only men but property. Even Southerners are reasonable beings, and are too wise to sting, like the wasp, at the cost of existence.

Whatever happens—even in the event which is most to be wished for, of the American Union reconstructing itself after a brief disruption—it is most thoroughly to be hoped that English statesmen will abandon the languid indifference with which they have hitherto listened to troublesome warnings about this great question of cotton supply. We have now looked the danger in the eyes. We have been awakened to the flagrant contradiction which exists, without any fault of ours, between our acts and words. We can now see that it is simply the union of Free with Slave States in the same American Confederacy which has disguised from us our dependence on slave labor, and enabled us to demand securities against the prosecution of the Slave-trade from a Government one half of whose subjects prided themselves above all things on their possession of slaves. With opportunities at least equal to our dangers—with the whole tropical world open to our influence, and the most populous of tropical countries under our sceptre—it will be national suicide if we do not strain every nerve to emancipate ourselves from moral servitude to a community of slaveowners.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

From the London Daily News.

The apparent contradiction in the character of the Seceders is the theme of many speakers and writers. The avarice of the planting interest is the characteristic most established in public opinion in America. This cupidity has long arrived at that stage at which it defeats itself. After desolating their districts, and debasing their neighbors in their rage of monopoly, the slaveholders find themselves steeped to the lips in debt. Under such circumstances, it was supposed that they would never part with the protection afforded to Slavery by the Union; yet they profess to be disposed for war; in other words, to be ready for the extinction of their commerce and the destruction of such property as they have. To account for this we have two explanations—either the insurgents trust to the pacific disposition of the Northern States, or they sincerely believe that they could sustain a war. Probably both these are true; and the Secessionists imagine that in a few weeks or months they shall have their commerce in their own hands, with unlimited power of slave-making and slaveholding. * * * *

What is the power of the South to make war? The whole group of Slave States have less than 50,000 whites fit to bear arms, and they have 4,000,000 of slaves to coerce from the moment of the first beat to arms. They have neither means nor experience. The Free States have not only a much fuller population, but every laboring man there is a citizen, ready to vindicate the free labor principle. There is nothing out total defeat before the South, in case of war; and the defeat would be one which must abolish Slavery. Whether able or not to defend themselves against the enemy they will have invited, the cotton-growers must give up their crops for the season. That particular tillage could not go on; and the probabilities are very strong that the slaves would fire the storehouses and destroy the gins as soon as the troops were off to the battle field. Already the planters are sending away their wives and children to places out of the reach of slaves. Any attempt at war, and any issue of it, must clearly be injurious to the prospect of the cotton supply. * * * *

There remains the project of a new slaveholding republic, or other confederation. How would cotton grow, and reach us, under such a system? It is enough to say that the needful capital is absent. The soil and industry of those States do not yield food for the people who inhabit them, nor clothing; they owe their roads, their institutions of convenience, and defence, and trade, and even of tillage, to their Federal connection. The pitiable confusion and alarm which followed instantly upon the signing of the Ordinance of Independence show how unprepared even the leading men are for an isolated existence. They were all adrift as to their currency, their post-office, their taxes, their defences. They had not looked at the practicability before they took the leap; and they are doing just the same about the future. Without adequate ports, shipping, varied industry or available capital, they assume that they can provide the world with cotton, while all the world sees the impossibility of it. It must be remembered that there is no fresh land for them to occupy. They have no means with which to take Cuba or to invade Central America,—even if the Northern States did not prevent such an attempt; and they are barred in on the southwest by a desert too destitute of water to admit of even a railway across its breadth. Restricted with their present territory, which is yearly becoming exhausted with slave tillage, and supplied with the dearest labor in the world, which will escape into the Free States faster than ever, the American cotton-planters not only have no chance against other producers of cotton, but could not make it answer, if they had the field to themselves. If they have been subject to debt, and crippled by mortgage hitherto, much more impossible will they find it to get on henceforth, when the Northern capitalists who have sustained them are no longer their fellow citizens and partners, but their rivals in policy and in trade. Add to this that the Southern States are mutually jealous and contentious, that the bulk of their white population is dissatisfied and turbulent, and the black race restless, excited and suddenly brought within view of an equality of numbers, and the most vehement partisans will scarcely allege that the prospects of cotton production are good. There is no use in disguising the truth in such a case; and the plain truth is, that affairs in the United States can take no turn which will not leave our chance of cotton supply precarious in the extreme.

What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want within our own independencies or elsewhere. The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our own part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with any amount of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

THE QUESTION OF TREASON.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

"Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them." The people of Charleston have now deliberately levied war, and are, by law, guilty of treason. Declarations of secession might be made again and again, but actions are alone taken note of by United States law, and nothing is wanting to complete the case against the culprits in South Carolina. They have usurped the sovereign and exclusive right of the Federal Government by seizing the Custom-house, and levying dues on vessels entering and leaving the harbor; they have made direct war upon the United States by entering Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and though the sergeant's guard stationed therein made no resistance, yet they were United States troops, and were in military possession of the forts. We hear of further acts committed, it is said, not by the authority of the State, but by the mob. Some weeks ago, a United States vessel captured the *Bonita*, a slave brig, and brought her with a cargo of slaves into Charleston Harbor. There was no Federal officer to take charge of her, and the commander telegraphed to Washington for instructions. We suppose that none arrived, but we now learn that the slave Captain was taken before a State Judge, who declared that he had no jurisdiction, and on the return of the United States officer with his prisoner from this ineffectual attempt to enforce the law, the slave Captain was rescued by the mob. The refusal of the Judge to entertain the charge was quite logical. All the thirteen original States of the Union save *one* had—in addition to the general United States law declaring the Slave-trade piracy—laws of their own declaring the trade illegal; that one was South Carolina. So that now, when all the laws of the United States are null and void, a slave captain is no longer a criminal in Charleston. As slaver become free on touching English soil, a man-stealer ceases to be a thief on planting his foot on the soil of South Carolina. We have also intelligence of the mob seizing a revenue cutter; but the more ample details in the Charleston papers indicate that it was more an act of mutiny and desertion on the part of the commander and crew, than an act of seizure by the mob. The Lieutenant in command resigned, and the crew immediately declared that they would serve South Carolina, and hereupon she was enrolled as the first ship of the new State navy.

In the face of these facts, evincing an almost insane audacity—when we consider them as the acts of a little State of 300,000 white inhabitants against the Government of a nation of $30,000,000—what do we see at Washington? Distracted councils, a deserted President, hesitation and contradiction in every act done, and in the manner of doing it.

THE QUESTION OF COERCION.

From the London Star.

The Crittenden proposal is not one of compromise but of surrender. It dictates to the North such terms as only victors can hope to impose upon the vanquished. Had DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE been elected instead of LINCOLN, the North could not have been insulted by proposals more intolerable; for they not only incorporate slavery with the Constitution, but charge upon the North the cost of every negro from the South. Yet these are the conditions of peace offered by a moderate Democrat—a Kentucky Senator, honestly devoted to the preservation of the Union as a paramount consideration! The hot bloods of the Cotton States know that their ultimate acceptance is hopeless, and would scarcely suspend the secession movement even should the news telegraphed to the *Persia* be correct. "Our Committee,"—that is, the Senate Committee of Thirteen,—"has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised," said the Louisiana Senator, on the 31st of December. With this report upon the table, it was no extravagance of rhetoric to take his farewell of that august assembly, and to entreat the Republican majority to recognize the right of secession rather than inflict upon both communities the horrors of civil war. In arguing for this right of secession, it is to be observed, he draws largely upon the declarations of Northern statesmen, he quotes WEBSTER and QUINCY ADAMS in support of the doctrine that a discontented State may withdraw from the compact which she had entered, and that a Convention is the legal organ of such discontent. We cannot help thinking that this is a doctrine to which the believers in popular sovereignty all the world over would assent as sound, and that American Republicans would not hesitate to justify its application in any other country than their own. That an Episcopalian clergyman of New-York should preach a sermon asserting from Scripture the Divine authority of the Federal Government, and charging disloyalty alike upon Abolitionists and Secessionists, is a melancholy instance of clerical readiness to flatter the prejudices, rather than exalt the minds of hearers. Any thoughtful man would demolish the inalienable right set up, by opposing to it the divided allegiance of citizens to the Government of their own State, and the Government of the Union—both being "powers ordained by God." The difficulty has really arisen. South Carolina is now *de facto* a separate State, with its own Legislature, Judges, Magistrates and Tax-Collectors—its own flag, its own army, and its own Ambassadors at the seat of the Government from which it has revolted. It is true that a body of United States troops occupy a strong fort on the Carolinian territory. But that they do so has occasioned several vacancies in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet; the Secretary at War holding his honor engaged to the Commissioners from the seceding State that there should be no change or military dispositions—whereas the commandant has only surrendered a weak position to occupy a stronger. Is the State whose independence has been treated with these marks of respect to be reconquered? Are we to hear of heated shots being poured from Fort Sumter upon the City of Charleston—of a Federal army shooting down the Southern husbands of Northern wives; and instigating, by its very presence, a slave insurrection in a State where the colored population is greater than the white? Is the Government of a great Republic to imitate the foolish and wicked usage of old world monarchies, by attempting to substitute the rule of force for the authority sustained by common consent? Even were it not certain that the fratricidal conflict would spread until every one of the thirty-three States was engaged on one side or the other, and the struggle became as universal as obstinate, its initiation would be an act of madness. There can be no pretence of necessity for compelling even a solitary seceder to reenter the Union. Solitude would soon prove intolerable, and readmission be sought as a favor. And if six or seven States have not the right to constitute a separate federation, we know not on what principle of right the American Union constituted itself by separation from the British Crown. It is certainly true that the Union has exercised over the Southern States no such oppression as the British Crown attempted upon the colonies. But every community must be judge of its own grievances, and the imaginary wrongs of the South will be rendered very real by the least attempt at coercion. We deplore the infatuation which compels the Cotton States to a course so unjustifiable and dangerous—a course exposing them to the great peril of servile insurrection from which they were safe while in the Union, and hurrying them into collision with the whole civilized world upon the ocean which they desire to traverse with Slave-ships. We sympathise with our brethren of the North in their trial of principle and temper to which they are subjected. But while we warn the South that they are rushing on their own destruction, we adjure the North to do nothing in violation of the true Republican principle, that every community is its own master; and nothing that may stain with blood the banner that will be the more glorious when, with half its stars, its stripes have lost all their sinister significance.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave Case.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 16.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. EDWIN JAMES applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up ANDERSON, who was formerly a slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The affidavit on which he moved was sworn by Mr. LEWIS ALEXIS CHAMEROUZOW, the Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. In its first paragraph, Mr. CHAMEROUZOW swore that JOHN ANDERSON, a British subject, domiciled in the City of Toronto, was now illegally detained in the jail of the city as a prisoner, without even having been legally accused of any crime, or legally tried or sentenced for the commission of any crime known to the law of the Province of Canada, or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; and in the second paragraph it was sworn that the case was of the greatest urgency, and that unless redress was speedily effected, JOHN ANDERSON'S life was exposed to the greatest danger. The learned counsel quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1347, to show that the prerogative of the Crown had from time to time been exerted in the manner in which he now proposed, and contended that the fact of Courts at Canada having been established under the Royal charter did not prevent this Court from issuing its writ of *habeas corpus* directed to that Colony, as the Crown had there a concurrent jurisdiction with the Colonial Courts in matters of this kind; for, if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for, he would go to every other Court in Westminster Hall. Surely, it could not be said that the Courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, debarred this Court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the Crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and it was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried and unaccused of any crime known to the English law.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—If our writ should be treated with contempt, as an interference with the local powers, it would be a very serious matter. What means have we of enforcing our authority?

Mr. JAMESY—Attachment.

Mr. JUSTICE HILL—To whom would the attachment issue?

Mr. JAMES—It would be for the Governor to execute the writ.

Mr. JUSTICE HILL—Suppose he refused to do so?

Mr. JUSTICE CROMPTON—Have you considered whether an indictment would lie for refusing to obey such a writ?

Mr. JAMES—Canada is a British possession, and the persons to whom the writ is directed are British subjects. The same objection would have been applicable in the Isle of Man and Jersey cases.

Mr. JUSTICE BLACKBURN—Hardly in the Isle of Man, but it might in the Jersey case.

Mr. JAMES submitted that, on the authority of the Isle of Man and the Jersey cases, the writ ought to issue.

Their Lordships then retired to consider their judgment, and after an absence of twenty minutes, they returned into Court. The Lord Chief Justice then delivered the following judgment: We have carefully considered this matter, and the result of our anxious deliberation is, that we think the writ ought to issue. We feel sensible at the same time of the inconvenience that may result from the exercise of such an authority. We feel sensible that it may be thought inconsistent with that higher degree of colonial independence, both legislative and judicial, which has been happily brought into effect in modern times. At the same time, in establishing local legislation and local judicial authority, the Legislature of England has not gone so far as expressly to abrogate any jurisdiction which the Courts of Westminster Hall might possess with reference to the issue of *habeas corpus*. And we find that the existence of the jurisdiction in these Courts has been asserted from the earliest times, and exercised down to the latest. We find it asserted not only as a matter of agreement, but carried into effect as a matter of practice, that even where there is an independent local judicature, nothing short of a legislative enactment would suffice to deprive us of the authority which was conferred upon us for the protection of the liberty of the subject. We feel, therefore, we should not be doing right under the authority of the precedents cited, if we refused to issue the writ.

There was a slight manifestation of applause in Court on the conclusion of the delivery of his Lordship's judgment.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Official Dispatches from Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

The following dispatches and inclosures were received this day from the Earl of Elgin, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China:

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE KUNG.

PEKING, Sunday, Nov. 4, 1860.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inform your Lordship that Prince KUNG paid me a visit on the 2d inst., at the palace where I am residing. He came with a considerable following of mandarins, and I received him with the honors due to his rank. On the day succeeding I returned his visit. On both occasions we had a good deal of conversation, and he repeatedly acmitted the advantages which would accrue from the more direct intercourse between foreign Ministers and the Government of Peking, which will take place under the new treaties. I have, &c., &c.,

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c.

EDICT OF THE EMPEROR—ARRIVAL OF MR. BRUCE.

TIEN-TSIN, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inclose herewith the translation of a dispatch which I received from the Prince of KUNG on the 2d of this month, embodying an edict from the Emperor, which directs that the treaty of Tien-tsin of the year 1858, and the Convention of Peking of the year 1860, shall be published throughout the Empire. Your Lordship may remember that by the terms of the last article of the Convention in question the withdrawal of Her Majesty's forces from Pekin is made contingent, *inter alia*, on the issue of an imperial edict to the above effect, and that this stipulation was the subject of a correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT and me, the copy of which was transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 30st ult. The language of the edict forwarded to me by the Prince of KUNG, is very full and satisfactory. It amounts to a ratification and adoption by the Emperor of a treaty and convention in the most public form. I must add that the Prince has shown every disposition to give effect to it. The documents referred to have not only been published *in extenso* in the Peking *Gazette*, but have also been printed on placards, and posted about the city in all conspicuous places. These proceedings will, it may be hoped, go far to insure the faithful execution of their provisions.

The dispatch to which the Prince communicated to me this edict was preceded by another in which he inclosed, and requested me to forward letters respecting the cession of the Kowloon Peninsula, the payments due at Canton on the 1st of December next, and the legalization of emigration, which had been addressed by him to the local functionaries, whose duty it will be to see these measures carried out. A translation of that dispatch is also transmitted herewith.

On the 7th inst. Mr. BRUCE reached Peking, having hastened up from Shanghai, in compliance with my request. His arrival was most opportune, as it was very important that before my arrival from the Capital I should be able to confer with him on various matters, and more especially on the subject of the place of residence for the future of Her Majesty's Representative in China. Mr. BRUCE informed me that he was perfectly willing to take up his residence in Peking at once. On consultation with Baron GROS and Gen. IGNATIEFF, however, I found that the latter was about to leave Peking for the Winter, and that the former was of opinion that it would not be advisable that M. DE BOURBOLON should establish himself in the Capital until the Spring. I considered it therefore my duty to advise Mr. BRUCE to return with me for the present to Tien-tsin, and to remain there until a suitable residence should be provided for him in the capital. In order, however, that there might be no misapprehension on the part of the Chinese Government in reference to this point, we selected a house which we thought might be adapted to the purpose, and which was procurable on easy terms, and we accepted the services of Mr. ADKINS, one of the student interpreters, a very promising young man, who volunteered to remain at Peking, and to superintend the arrangements necessary for putting it in order. I think it right to mention that Mr. WADE, Mr. PARKS and Mr. MORRISON severally intimated to me their readiness to stay at Peking if I thought that the public interest would be promoted by their doing so.

Having taken these measures I wrote to Prince KUNG to express to him my sense of the good faith which he had evinced in the matter of the publication of the treaty, and to inform him that her Majesty's force would at once return to Tien-tsin. I added that I proposed to pay him a visit, with the view of taking leave of him, and that I should bring with me Mr. BRUCE, who had just arrived at Peking. I inclose a copy of the letter, which I addressed to the Prince on these subjects, and of his reply.

In introducing Mr. BRUCE to the Prince of KUNG on this occasion, I was especially desirous to convey to the latter the impression that the rank and authority of the former was in no degree inferior to mine. Accordingly, when the visit which I had offered in my letter took place, after conversing for some time very amicably with the Prince, I requested the interpreters to inform him that with us the person representing the Sovereign always holds the highest rank; that peace being happily concluded between the two countries, my task was at an end; that Mr. BRUCE, therefore, resumed his functions as the Queen's representative in China, and that I proposed, with the Prince's permission, to cede to him the seat of honor which I was then occupying. On the following morning the Prince returned our visit, and I purposely absented myself, in order that Mr. BRUCE might receive him alone. They had a long and somewhat interesting conversation, in which, as in several interviews which he had previously had with me, the Prince showed much less reserve than the provincial functionaries with whom we have formerly dealt ever dared to do, in discussing delicate questions, such as the advisability of the mission of a Chinese Ambassador to England. Mr. BRUCE took occasion to state that his correspondence would be henceforth with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs at the capital, and that though he was returning to Tien-tsin until his residence at Peking was prepared for his reception, he would be at hand, and ready to come up at any time if public business required his presence.

Before the Prince left, I entered the room to thank him for having paid me a visit of adieu, and we parted on good terms. I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c., &c., &c.

DISPATCH FROM MR. BRUCE.

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

MY LORD: I have the honor to report, that in consequence of the dispatch addressed to me by Lord ELGIN, I left Shanghai in Her Majesty's ship *Furious*, and reached the mouth of the Pei-ho on Sunday, the 4th of November. Finding that the unfavorable reports of the state of affairs, which had arrived at Shanghai before my departure, were without foundation, I proceeded next day to Tien-tsin, where I was informed by Admiral HOPE that the army was to leave Peking on the 7th or 8th, and by starting immediately on horseback, I was able to reach Peking on the morning of the 7th.

Lord ELGIN will have informed your lordship of the grounds on which it was decided that the Ministers should not take up their residence immediately at the capital. I was, however, presented to the Imperial Prince KUNG, as Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China. He returned the visit next morning before our departure, and I took that opportunity to press strongly on his consideration the situation of the Province of Kiangsoo, the fact that the presence of the allied troops alone preserved Shanghai from falling into the hands of the rebels, and the impossibility of our occupation being prolonged indefinitely. I urged upon him the necessity of immediate steps being taken to restore the authority of the Imperial Government in the province, and represented to him that he was misled in supposing that our interest would lead us to hold Shanghai for the Imperialists if the province and the principal marts in it remained in the hands of the rebels. I pointed out to him the anomalous position in which I was placed in upholding the authority of a Government which pursued a hostile and defiant course of policy towards us against the insurgents whose professions and declarations, at all events, were couched in a friendly spirit. I hinted that the best means of counteracting these impressions, which could not fail to act unfavorably on opinion in England, would be to send an Ambassador as a pledge of the intention of the Chinese to conduct their foreign relations in a different spirit.

The Prince listened with great attention and interest. He expressed himself as greatly obliged for information, much of which was new to him, in terms which certainly seemed to recognise the benefit his Government would thus derive from direct personal intercourse with foreign Ministers.

After the interview, we left for Tung-chow, and arrived at Tien-tsin on Monday, the 12th inst., where I propose staying for the present.

Before quitting Peking it was arranged that a house in the immediate vicinity of the Russian establishment should be taken for her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and Mr. ADKINS, one of the student interpreters, who has considerable acquaintance with the language, and is steady and discreet, was left in possession of it, with the full assent of the Prince KUNG. He is to put the house in order so as to enable me at an early date to take up my residence there.

I informed Prince KUNG of my resolution not to accept any provincial authority as Imperial Commissioner, to correspond with him or the Foreign Minister at the capital, and of my readiness to proceed there at any amount of inconvenience, should business of importance require my presence. I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c., &c.

DISPATCH FROM COL. FOLEY.

FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS, TIEN-TSIN, Nov. 17.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inform your lordships that their Excellencies the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, finding it necessary to delay their departure from Peking for some days, Sir HOPE GRANT requested Gen. DE MONTAUBAN to remain with his force until the Ambassadors should be ready to proceed to Tien-tsin. Gen. DE MONTAUBAN declined stopping after the 1st of November, on the score of the uncertainty of the weather, but signified his intention of leaving a battalion of 500 men of the One Hundred and First Regiment, with two guns, as an escort for Baron GROS.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., the bodies of the unfortunate French prisoners were interred in the Portuguese burying ground, outside the northwest gate of the city. Almost all the English officers off duty attended. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Peking and the Bishop's coadjutor were present.

On the 29th ult., 9 A. M., the ceremony of reopening the French Roman Catholic Church in the Tartar city was performed. Baron GROS, the two Bishops, Gen. DE MONTAUBAN, with their staffs, and most of the French officers, attended.

The Bishop of Peking, in his discourse, expressed in grateful terms his acknowledgments to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and the English army in China, for the assistance the latter had rendered to the cause of Christianity. The ceremony was much marred by the rain which fell, the roof of the church being in a very dilapidated condition.

On Thursday, the 1st of November, Gen. DE MONTAUBAN started with his force, leaving a battalion of the One Hundred and First Regiment, with two guns, as an escort for Baron GROS, and after a prosperous, but very cold march, reached Tien-tsin on the 6th inst.

His Excellency Mr. BRUCE passed us during the night of the 5th inst., *en route* for Peking.

On the 12th inst., His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT arrived from Peking, and M. DE BOURBOULON from Shanghai. Mr. BRUCE returned on the 13th.

On the 15th inst. the allied naval and military Commanders-in-Chief, with the sanction of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, agreed that the Shantung Promontory shall be held in terms of the Convention of Peking as follows, viz:

1. That the ports of Chefoo shall be held by a French force, naval or military, as convenient.

2. That the Mia-Tau Islands shall be held by an English force, naval or military, as convenient.

3. That such occupation shall cease when the indemnities due by the Chinese Government are paid, or sooner, if the French and English Governments shall so determine.

It was also agreed that the French flag alone shall fly at Chefoo, and the English flag alone at Mia-Tau Islands.

It is Gen. DE MONTAUBAN'S present intention to proceed about the 20th inst. to Shanghai, leaving about 2,000 men and two batteries of artillery here. The rest of his force is embarking as fast as possible for Shanghai, where he intends it shall Winter, and await further orders from the Minister of War.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colonel,
Commissioner at French Head-quarters.

Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c., &c.

LATEST NEWS BY THE ETNA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Daily News City Article, Wednesday Evening.

The funds opened at a further decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent., but the closing quotations were fully as bad as those of yesterday; throughout the day speculation was checked by a desire to see to-morrow, the weekly Board day at the Bank of England, pass over. The share markets, in which this was settling day, were heavy, though the closing above the lowest point of the day. The discount market was higher, and few transactions took place below the Bank rate.

*From the Times

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Further Particulars of their Arrival at Yeddo —Voyage of the Niagara from Hong-Kong —The Last Banquet on Board—The Last of Tommy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, COAST OF JAPAN, Nov. 7, 1860.

On the 30th inst., at 11 A. M., the anchor was weighed, and we took departure from Kong Kong. We have steamed a thousand miles to the northward since leaving that place, and northward must we go nearly a thousand miles more, before reaching the great City of Yedo. Soon after rounding the point at Hong Kong, we encountered a steady breeze right ahead, as this is the season for the northeast monsoon to blow without intermission. Passing round the southern point of Formosa, we are in the birthplace of typhoons, but luckily they have all gone by. We pass close to this island, and the raging Pacific opens to our view. The barometer falls slightly, the wind is strong from the northward and eastward, and a heavy, tumbling swell sets in; the topmasts and yards are sent down, and all is made snug for a long tug at steaming. The upper scud is flying to the south, the fleecy clouds below are hurrying to and fro, and appearances seem as if a storm was brewing; but towards the morning of the following day the sky is again blue and the atmosphere clear and bracing. The wind still blows hard against us, and the sea rolls heavily around, now here, now there, necling us over to starboard and anon sending us to port; and as such a swell is easier to raise than to allay, for two days we are rocked about most elegantly. During the evening we pass through a fleet of junks, supposed to be fishermen; but, as they never venture out without cannon on board, it is reasonable to infer they are pirates, *when the fish don't bite*, as the coast has long been celebrated for these individuals, who make short work of the unfortunate traders and sailors who may happen to fall into their clutches. They sail by the stars, and generally manage to fetch their port; although they have long been familiar with the compass and sextant, they take their observations by unassisted eye. A Chinese sailor will leave his harbor, at any season, on a voyage of many hundred miles.

On the morning of the fifth day out we made the Islands of Loo Choo, and for hours did we run past highly cultivated fields, encompassing the cosy one-story cottages of the inhabitants, sloping to the water's edge in living green. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the wind had become more moderate; a current was with us, and we glided along quite smoothly, at the rate of eight or nine knots per hour all the time.

On Friday, the 2d, a grand banquet was given by the officers of the ward-room to the Ambassadors and several of their suite. Capt. McKEAN and other officers were present on this occasion, jollity and good feeling reigned supreme, innumerable bumpers were drank, and many happy speeches made. "Japan and America, now and forever," was the principal theme discussed; but occasionally, at one end of the table, wives, sweethearts and sisters might be heard spoken of by those who have constantly the fair sex uppermost in their brains.

SIMME BOOZEN NO KAMI propsed the "Government of the United States," which was responded to by Major WILLIAMSON in a short but eloquent address, ending by proposing the health of the "Tycoon of Japan." Lieut. BROWN proposed the "Japanese Ambassadors." Lieut. GUEST proposed, in a neat little speech, the "Escort of the Embassy, Col. RIPLEY," to which the Colonel asked whether he was expected to reply in *Hollandese, High Dutch or Low Dutch*; the latter being preferred, he commenced, frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. A political discussion then arose, when Lieut. WISE remarked that he would change the subject by proposing "The *Niagara*, and the man who built her," to which the Ambassadors drank a bumper, with a gentle hint that all should follow suit. Other sentiments followed, which I did not learn; suffice to say it was an agreeable and excellent feast. The table was a magnificent one, and recollecting that it was provided at sea, I think it has never been excelled, and rarely equaled in any ship that floats. It was decorated in the most handsome manner, nearly forty feet in length, and in the centre was a beautiful iced cake, on which was moulded, in colors, the American and Japanese flags, each one grasped by the claws of the American eagle that spread his long wings over them, with the shield of liberty in his breast, while beneath them were two crossed cannon, and surrounding the whole a wreath of flowers. In cutting this cake Gov. NARSE GENSIN, requested that the device should not be broken, for it was his intention to carry out the Japanese custom to the fullest extent, by taking with him what was left. This he did by selecting four paper handkerchiefs, from a roll he brought forth from among his inside garments, wrapping it therein, and carefully stowing it away in the immense pocket of one of his sleeves; unfortunately it did not remain long in an unbroken state, for the Governor having mixed numerous glasses of French and American wine, as he calls it, (old Monongahela,) during the repast, by the time he got through, and wound his way to his cabin through a half dozen doors, and up the same number of gangway ladders, he commenced to feel particularly joyful, and was taken with a desperate fit of tripping about on the "light fantastic." He made numerous gesticulations with his arms, tearing down curtains, &c., and out of his mouth poured forth a continued stream of Japanese, now and then interspersed with a word of English, "Whoop! whoop! hurrah!" while down his round, red and jolly fat face the perspiration ran. The Princes thought it a capital joke, and laughed immoderately. During the dinner, soul-stirring strains of sweet music of a patriotic character rent the air, and as we were listening to that beautiful piece, "Home, Sweet Home," the guests retired, all in the most amiable and talkative mood imaginable, long to remember the gaiety of that sociable occasion.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, great excitement prevailed on board, and as I walked forward to the mainmast on the berth deck, I noticed great placards stuck here and there, round about on state room doors, &c., with such inscriptions as this printed in flaming letters upon them:

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! VOTE EARLY!
NO NIGGER WORSHIPPERS!
NO SECESSION.
OUR COUNTRY AS OUR FATHERS GAVE IT! UNION FOREVER!

A large cigar box was closely guarded by an officer, tied with green cord, and sealed with red sealing wax; a small hole in the top, and on it was printed "Ballot Box." Occasionally might be seen a couple of quiet looking officers, linked arm in arm, and depositing their votes, while here and there, in rooms close by, might be heard an animated discussion, with several others of an excitable nature in regard to the merits of the different candidates, and on the opposite side perhaps several others pulling and hauling at some newly arrived individual from the propeller alley or engine room, endeavoring to convince him that his ticket was the right one, and would be elected. Amidst this confusion, the sea was running mountains high, a strong wind was blowing from the northwest, and the ship "reeling to and fro and staggering like a drunken man," chairs shooting about, first to starboard and then to port, sending their occupants sprawling upon the deck.

At length the polls were closed, and the result made known as follows:

Votes.		Votes.
Bell and Everett	14	Lincoln and Hamlin 3
Breckinridge and Lane	10	Bennett 1
Douglas and Johnson	3	Greeley 1
Breckinridge and Everett	2	

If such is the result at home there will be a pretty state of affairs.

On the morning of the 8th the land of Niphon was in sight. The Niphonese swarmed upon the deck all day long, looking with longing eyes upon the country that gave them birth,—opera glasses were in great demand, and oftentimes was the word Welcome! Welcome! Japan! uttered on that eventful day, while outstretched arms were in constant readiness to clasp the dear ones at home—and here and there might be seen little groups congregated together as we approached nearer and nearer the land, saying "How wonderful! We have now circumnavigated the globe, and all returned safely to our own shores, *arrigata, arrigato*, (many thanks) to the American people."

Poor TOMMY really wears a mournful expression, and says he is very sorry indeed that we have to part. He is not the merry spirit so often talked of, and written about, and sometimes tears may be seen trickling down his face. At 9 P. M. on the same evening the anchor was dropped off the town of Gorihamma, and at daybreak on the following morning we were again underway. The scenery was magnificent on either side of us, and way in the distance, on our port beam, might be seen the noted peak of Fusi Yama, its top covered with snow. You will remember this mountain is 14 000 feet high, and may be seen on most every piece of lacquered ware made by the Japanese. It is a household god to them—it is painted at the bottom of the delicate China cup, from which they sip their tea, and on the lacquer bowl from which they eat their rice. Fusi Yama is on their fans, in the back of their looking-glasses, on their garments, and forms the back-ground of almost every Japanese work of art or imagination—while on the other side of us on Height Island, Ohosima, an immense volcano, was belching forth white smoke and ashes. At 10 o'clock we came to for several hours off Kanagawa, when Lieut. GUEST left the ship with a couple of Japanese officers to precede us overland to Yedo, and announce our arrival to Mr. HARRIS. Many of the Americans came on board, among them Mr. DOKE, the Consul, and Commander SKENK, of the *Saginaw*. Several Japanese officers came off from one of their men-of-war, and were presented to the captain. Some of them had visited San Francisco in their steamer, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the reception they received at that city. One of them was a brother of the sixth member of the Embassy, ISKAHARRA JUGORO, and the meeting of these two was delightful and rather amusing to look upon. Such bowing I never before beheld. I rather admire the custom; even the high officers bowed as low as they did. At 1½ P. M, we began again to move slowly up the splendid bay, with a bright sun shining upon us, amidst myriads of small white sailed boats darting here and there, their occupants looking at our great ship in wonder and amazement. The Ambassadors were evidently worried about us going up to the City of Yedo, and did all they could to prevent it, but without effect. We were bound to go as near as the water would float us, and at 3 P. M., on the 9th of November, the anchor was dropped in five and one-half fathoms of water, within three miles of the great metropolis of the Japanese Empire, with every body on board in a sound and hearty condition, making one hundred and thirty-two days from the United States, thirty of which were spent in port—leaving one hundred and two sailing days. Our run from Hong Kong was made in eight and three-fourths days, four hours less than the *Saginaw*, and is considered the quickest run ever made; and that was done with only a consumption of from 36 to 38 tons of coal per day. Good night. Yours truly,

SIONARA.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy to the United States has at last found its way back. On the 9th inst. the United States steamship *Niagara* rounded the headland at the entrance of the Bay of Kanagawa, and a few minutes before 12 M. halted just outside of the shipping that lay at anchor in the harbor, in order to send on shore the mail. During this little delay, we took the opportunity to go on board. The under-officers, interpreters and servants belonging to the Embassy were lounging about the deck, showing no signs whatever of joy or pleasure at the prospect so soon to be offered them of once more setting foot on their native soil, of meeting friends and kindred after so long an absence. TOMMY, the pet of the *females*, and the son of a Prince, in America, but in Japan only an adopted *boy* of a man who happened to be able to speak a little more English or Dutch than the rest of his countrymen, and an under-interpreter in a Custom-house, looked less boyish (or girlish, as we used to say of him) than he did nine months ago. He seemed, indeed, to have lost that cheerful look we were accustomed to see him have before he left, and that sprightliness which characterized his career in America; in fact, he appeared decidedly chop-fallen, and as if he was for some reason not pleased with his return to his native isle. Perhaps he was thinking of the "girls he left behind him;" but what is more probable, of what would be done with him when his notoriety acquired in America (so unbecoming for one of his humble position, according to the Japan mode of thinking) became known to the powers that be in his own country, before whom he was soon to appear. To say the least, it will be no very strong recommendation for his promotion in the Imperial service, and we think if he is not *disgraced*, he may feel himself fortunate.

On the officers returning from the shore after depositing the mail and a salute of seven guns was given to the Consul who came on board, they got under way and passed on to Yedo. The *Niagara* is by far the largest vessel of any kind that has ever appeared in these Eastern waters, and it was not necessary for those on shore to know her name and business in the Bay of Kanagawa, that some one on board should first land to declare it. Her fine proportions and immense size, with the Japanese flag flying at the foremast-head, told the story, and before we had again reached the shore the whole town, both foreign and native, must have been aware of the fact, that the Embassy had returned.

Yet no one would have supposed, as far as any stir among the Japanese was concerned, that such was the case.

Instead of the shore and piers being crowded with people, only a few stragglers who happened to be passing at the time were to be seen looking at the ship that had been laying off the harbor for an hour. The Government officials, and particularly those in the Custom-house, which is but a stone's throw from the Custom-house, which is but a stone's throw from the landing, and who were acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the steamer's arrival, it is but natural to suppose would at least show some degree of interest in this event, unequaled by any in importance, as bearing upon the future history and prospects of this country, that has occurred for the last two hundred years. On the contrary, the most stoical indifference was displayed by nearly all of them, few if any deigning to step out of their offices to even look at the noble steamer which had then on board their countrymen brought back in safety to their shores after having made the circuit of the world, and seemed to regard the whole matter of no more importance than they would the return of a party of officials from a pleasure excursion down the bay in a junk. This may be taken, as far as we can learn, as a fair sample of the way in which the Ambassadors were received in the Imperial City. They were landed in ordinary boats, without display, and then quietly went to their various quarters.

A Temple has been furnished for the officers of the *Niagara* and horses tendered them to ride about the city; also, the steamer is supplied with provisions, all free of charge, which is, after all, a matter of but a few dollars. The steamer is now being discharged of her cargo of presents, which will occupy some days, as she cannot approach the city nearer than six or seven miles.

The Embassy was absent just nine months to a day, it going on board the United States ship *Powhatan* on the evening of the 9th of February, which took it to Panama, and arrived in Yedo, on its return, on the 9th of November. This was the length of time precisely given by the Emperor for them to be absent. It was, of course, more or less accidental that the trip should have been performed in just that time to a day; yet it speaks well for the promptness and punctuality of those conducting the affair.

The *Niagara* reports a very pleasant passage on the whole, experiencing some heavy weather off the Cape, but otherwise there was nothing to complain of as far as the weather was concerned.

The *Herald* correspondent bearing dispatches to Mr. HARRIS, has made himself so obnoxious to Capt. MCKEAN and others on board during the passage, that he has been *expelled* from the ship. I understand, too, that Mr. HARRIS refuses to admit him into his house.

A little incident occurred at the time the mail from the *Niagara* came ashore, which I cannot refrain from mentioning. One of the interpreters of the Embassy accompanied the officer, who landed, and, on going up to the Custom-house, accidentally met two foreign ladies. Without hesitation, he, in the most familiar and impudent manner, saluted them by a "How are you? You pretty well?" &c. This to you may seem hardly worthy of a thought, yet, to us, with wives and daughters, here, it is full of meaning. Foreign ladies in Japan will have some of our foolish girls in America to thank for this want of respect. Perhaps some of the girls in America, who were silly and romantic enough (if there were any such) to dream of the possibility of becoming the wife of TOMMY, the so-called son of a Prince, (of whom, from all accounts, there was not a few who had like day dreams,) and of accompanying him to his Eastern home, to live in a castle surrounded by retainers, may desire to know where he is to-day, and should like to look in upon him in his princely home. If they could do so, they would probably find him in a low, small house, with paper doors and windows, in some secluded part of the great City of Yedo, instead of in a castle; and if they would wish to go further, and see what he is doing, would, in all proability, find him sitting on the floor, over a brazier of coals, surrounded by his companions, relating the story of his adventures in the Western World, and in which *they* would figure largely as characters undoubtedly questionable; and not only *they*, but American females as a class, would be found in the same category. I. SHI YA.

The Milk Producers' Association.

PETITION FOR AN ACT FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE RATES OF FREIGHT.

JANUARY 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A special meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, was held at Paterson Station, in Putnam County, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature, at its present session, for the reduction of freight on milk by said railroad.

The opinion was freely and earnestly expressed, that the present rate of freight on milk, which is one cent per quart, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad, is very oppressive; that it is far greater than on any article sent to market by any railroad, so far as can be ascertained; and, as there appears to be no hopes of obtaining relief from the officers of the Railroad Company, there is no alternative but to seek it from the Legislature.

It was resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of the farmers there assembled, who are producing milk for the New-York market, that one half of one cent per quart is sufficient remuneration for carrying milk over said railroad, and that the Legislature be petitioned and urged to pass an act limiting the freight to that amount.

A Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: A. F. DICKERSON and E. J. CARPENTER, of Westchester County; SYLVESTER MABIE and T. H. TREAL, of Putnam County, and A. W. PALMER and DUNCAN C. GREEN, of Dutchess County, was appointed to report the wishes of this Association to the Legislature, and to institute such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the passage of said act.

A large number of farmers in each of the three counties were appointed to cooperate with said Committee of the Association, was especially urged to be diligent in its efforts to accomplish said object, and every member present seemed to feel himself pledged to sustain them.

SAMUEL A. TOWNSEND, President.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

On the 17th, Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, sent to the Legislature the correspondence between himself and Hon. J. HOLT, then Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the occupation of Forts Johnson and Caswell by State troops. On Jan. 12 Gov. ELLIS wrote:

"Reliable information has reached this Department, that, on the 8th inst., Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of by State troops and persons resident in that vicinity, in an irregular manner.

Upon receipt of this information I immediately issued a military order requesting the forts to be restored to the authorities of the United States, which orders will be executed this day.

My information satisfies me that this popular outbreak was caused by a report, very generally credited, but which, for the sake of humanity, I hope is not true, that it was the purpose of the Administration to *coerce* the Southern States, and that troops were on their way to garrison the Southern ports and to begin the work of subjugation. This impression is not yet erased from the public mind, which is deeply agitated at the bare contemplation of so great an indignity and wrong, and I would most earnestly appeal to your Excellency to strengthen my hands in my efforts to preserve the public order here, by placing it in my power to give public assurance that no measures of force are contemplated toward us.

Your Excellency will pardon me, therefore, for asking whether the United States forts will be garrisoned with United States troops during your Administration.

This question I ask in perfect respect, and with an earnest desire to prevent consequences which I know would be regretted by your Excellency as much as myself.

Should I receive assurance that no troops will be sent to this State prior to the 4th of March next, then all will be peace and quiet here, and the property of the United States will be fully protected as heretofore. It, however, I am unable to get such assurances, I will not undertake to answer for the consequences.

The forts in this State have long been unoccupied, and their being garrisoned at this time will unquestionably be looked upon as a hostile demonstration, and will, in my opinion, certainly be resisted.

Secretary HOLT responded, under date of Jan. 15:

"Your letter of the 12th inst., addressed to the President of the United States, has by him been referred to this Department, and he instructs me to express his gratification at the promptitude with which you have ordered the expulsion of the lawless men who recently occupied Forts Johnson and Caswell. He regards this action on the part of your Excellency as in complete harmony with the honor and patriotic character of the people of North Carolina, whom you so worthily represent.

In reply to your inquiry, whether it is the purpose of the President to garrison the forts of North Carolina during his administration, I am directed to say that they, in common with the other forts, arsenals, and public property of the United States, are in the charge of the President, and that if assailed, no matter from what quarter or under what pretext, it is his duty to protect them by all the means which the law has placed at his disposal. It is not his purpose to garrison forts to which you refer at present, because he considers them entirely safe, as heretofore, under the shelter of that law-abiding sentiment for which the people of North Carolina have ever been distinguished. Should they, however, be attacked or menaced with danger of being seized or taken from the possession of the United States, he could not escape from his constitutional obligation to defend and preserve them. The very satisfactory and patriotic assurance given by your Excellency, justify him, however, in entertaining the confident expectation that no such contingency will arise."

The forts were accordingly surrendered, and the State troops removed.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS.

The New-Orleans papers of Jan. 20, contain an interesting correspondence between Hon. J. M. CALHOUN, Commissioner to Texas from Alabama, and Gov. HOUSTON. Mr. CALHOUN announces the probable withdrawal of Alabama from the Union. His letter was dated the 5th, and asks for sympathy from Texas. Gov. HOUSTON welcomes Mr. CALHOUN to the State, tells him the action which he has already taken to secure the rights of the State, and that Texas will reserve to itself the right of passing upon the course which she shall pursue ultimately. He reminds him that Alabama has not responded to the proposition which he made for a consultation. If Alabama feels pride in having been "the first to move in the direction which may possibly result in the severance of all connection with the Federal Government," Gov. HOUSTON assures Mr. CALHOUN that Texas feels an equal pride in having been the first to move in behalf of Southern unity and cooperation. He intimates pretty plainly, that Texas intends, in case of a dissolution of the Union, to do all she can to carry her institutions into the territory south and west of her, as a measure of self-defence against the aggressions of Indians and Mexicans. Gov. HOUSTON, in conclusion, expresses the opinion that if the majority now in control of the Government is content to administer it constitutionally, Texas will be content to remain in the Union which has benefited her so greatly, and which has also changed Alabama from a wilderness to a great and populous State.

ALABAMA AND MARYLAND.

Under date of Jan. 8, Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, responds to a letter written him by Hon. J. L. CURRY, Commissioner from Alabama. Cooperation between the Slave States he regards as an infraction of the Constitution, which he, as Governor of Maryland, swore to support. The people of that State are firm in their friendship for the Union and will never swerve from it; they have seen, with mortification and regret, the course taken by South Carolina, for in their opinion it is better to use the Union for the enforcement of their rights than to break it up because of apprehensions that the provisions of the Constitution will be disregarded, and they will cling to it until it shall actually become the instrument of destruction to their rights and peace and safety. Disunion would be ruin to Maryland, and in the proposed Southern Confederacy she sees no refuge from the ills she must suffer in such an event. "Let us," says Gov. HICKS, "have our rights in the Union, and through and by the Constitution."

THE QUESTION OF ATTACKING FORT SUMTER.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LONGSTREET.

From the Georgia Guardian

"Why is not Fort Sumter attacked?" "Why don't they attack Fort Sumter?" "What is the Governor about that he don't attack Fort Sumter?" "The troops are ready, willing and anxious to take Fort Sumter." Such is the chat ringing through Charleston and the State. Now, I know no more why the Governor does not order an attack upon Fort Sumter, than the people who ask such questions; but I know that the Governor is as brave and patriotic as I am, and I know there is not a man more ready to die for the cause of South Carolina than I am; and yet, if I were Governor, I would not attack Fort Sumter just at this time, if all the men in South Carolina were urging me to do it. Why would I not? Because every day is weakening the fort and strengthening our power over it—because nothing can be lost by delay up to within eight or ten days before LINCOLN'S inauguration—because I don't wish to give the Submissionists of the South an apology for their fears—because I am sure every one of the seceding States would oppose the attack, not because it would be wrong, but because it would embarrass their operations—because it would give Abolitionists at the North power over our friends in that quarter—because I believe, as soon as the Southern Confederacy is formed, the forts will be delivered up without bloodshed—because I am now sure no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, and if there should be, we could sink them before they could reach the fort—because I would have South Carolina exchange views now with her sister seceding States before she takes any step which must involve their interests—because I would consider the possession of the fort just now a burden rather than a benefit. Thus would I act with my dim lights. But surely the Governor, with his sage advisers, knows better what he is about than Tom, Dick, and Harry. His conduct seems strange to us. Why? Because we do not know, and ought not to know, what counsels he is acting under. The man was never made who in his situation could please everybody; and if he tries to do it, he will share the fate of the old man in the fable. When I was in Charleston, many were for attacking Fort Sumter, while I was supplying him with information from a true friend of our cause, which showed that he ought not to attack Fort Sumter. True, Mr. BUCHANAN deceived my friend, my friend deceived me, and I deceived the Governor; but was the Governor to blame for relying upon this information, in defiance of the clamor around him? Well, as the school-boys say, "cheating luck never thrives." All came up right in the end. The *Star of the West* surprised us, and we surprised the *Star of the West*. Let us wait the action of the Governor patiently. My word for it, all he does would seem to you right, if you were let into his secrets. I am not in his confidence. I am not advocating your confidence in him for his sake, but for the glorious cause of South Carolina, in behalf of which I am ready to stake all I am worth. Let me speak plainly to you Carolinians. Your fault is (some will call it a virtue) a disposition to fight purely for renown. But remember that aimless, needless gallantry never gained lasting renown since the world was made; while well-aimed gallantry, governed by prudence, never lost it. CHARLES XII. of Sweden was an instance of the first kind, and he goes by the name of the "Madman." WASHINGTON was an instance of the second kind, and he goes by the name of the greatest and best of heroes.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Mercury, Jan. 17.

There are now at Fort Pickens about eighty men under the command of Lieut. SLEMER. There are already forty guns mounted, and the whole force of the fort is actively engaged in mounting others. They have provisions for six months, and ammunition to resist a siege of equal length. The officer in command declares his intention to hold out to the last, unless he is instructed by the authorities at Washington to give up the fort. Our informant thinks it would be an ugly job to attempt to take the fort with the means now at the command of our forces, but says they declare they will take it if ordered, even at the cost of one thousand men.

Our forces at the forts are under the command of Col. TENNANT LOMAX, of Montgomery, and those at the Navy-yard are under the command of Capt. RANDOLPH, late a captain in the U. S. Navy.

The workmen who were engaged at the Navy-yard at the time it was taken possession of by our troops have been organized into a military company under the command of Capt. MORRELL.

Lieut. SLIMER, when he evacuated Fort McRAE, destroyed about one hundred and fifty kegs of powder by knocking out the heads and throwing them into the bay. His object appeared to be only to keep the guns from the fort being opened upon while he retreated, as he left a large quantity of powder in the magazine. He not only spiked the guns, but rammed down the muzzle the wooden pieces used for stopping them, which had to be bored out by pump borers by our forces before they could be used. They have all been unspiked with the exception of two, and are now ready for use.

When the *Oregon* left yesterday, Commodore ARMSTRONG run up the lone star flag of Alabama, which was saluted from the Navy yard, and was then struck.

The United States store ship *Supply* left yesterday for New-York with the forward officers and about forty of the sailors and thirty of the marines who were at the yard when taken.

There are a sufficient number of boats at the Navy-yard to land on the island five hundred troops in half an hour. A large number of sand bags are being made every day to more strongly protect our fortifications.

THE POLICY OF "COERCION."

From the National Intelligencer.

We observe that many of our Southern cotemporaries continue to protest against the doctrine of "coercion," while the Legislatures of some of the States are burdening their people with heavy taxes, in order to put them in formidable military array against prospective invasion by the Federal Government. We should deeply regret to believe that there was the least foundation for any apprehensions on this score; for whatever may be said, and we think justly said, in opposition to the right of secession, it must be apparent that the coerced retention of any State in a nominal union with her sister States would create an anomaly in our Government even greater than that which it sought to remove. If coercion be a "right," it certainly is no "remedy" for the wrong it purports to cure, since, so far from healing the breach, it could only serve to make the schism wider and more incurable. No power of logic can ever suffice to convince us that the fathers and founders of this Government intended in any way, directly or indirectly, to recognize the right of secession, and thus to plant in the body politic the seeds of its own dissolution and death; but if, against the law of civil being, any such resort is had to civil suicide, it is plain that the vital spark cannot be reanimated by the shock of arms. Thus far, it must be admitted that the Federal Government has manifested anything but a disposition to "coerce" the seceding States. It has rather preferred to practice forbearance in the presence of acts which, if proceeding from any foreign Power, would, by common consent, have resulted in immediate war. The officious tenders of men and money on the part of certain Northern States deserve to be deemed inopportune, to say the least.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 20th narrates the particulars of an outrage perpetrated at Galveston, Texas, on the 15th inst. The steamer *Texas*, Capt. FOWLER, arrived at Galveston on the day previous, having on board as freight fifty-one boxes of cavalry equipments. Capt. REDWOOD, of the Lone Star Rifles, learned this, and, having called together his company, demanded the surrender of the boxes. This was refused by Capt. FOWLER, when the men, in accordance with his orders, boarded the steamer, rigged the gangway, and put the equipments on shore, where they were taken charge of by the Committee of Safety. After they had been detained for three days, orders were given for their reshipment, it having been ascertained that they were designed for the frontier.

The Boston *Journal*, of the 25th, publishes the appended extract of a letter written by Capt. W. S. WALKER, of the steamer *Brooklyn*:

"Although my mission to Charleston was a peaceful one, there would have been a fight, sure, had I arrived there at the time the *Star of the West* was fired upon. My instructions from the Department were sent by a special messenger, and were confidential, inclosing orders from Gen. SCOTT to the commander of the detachment for Fort Sumter. I am not at liberty to tell you what my orders were; suffice it to say, they were carried out *to the letter*. I am for the Union, and my services will be devoted to it. It is very gratifying to me to know that I shall be sustained, and that I have the approbation of our people."

Judge GAYARRE writes a long letter to Hon. JOHN PERKINS, of Madison, La., one of the members of the State Convention, to prove that in admitting Louisiana into the Union the United States did not acquire a dependent territory, but a State or States. They had no discretionary power left them, he says, to reject their new associate. "France had created the sovereignty of Louisiana, with the assent of the United States, who had assumed merely the ceremonial part of giving away the emblematic sceptre and the crown." The Constitution, which was binding on Louisiana, having been violated by some of the parties, Mr. GAYARRE argues that the sovereignty possessed by France in Louisiana and transferred by her to the United States now rever s to Louisiana. Q. E. D.

HONORS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 18th, tells some incidents of the brief stay made by Commodore ARMSTRONG in that city, which reflect upon the loyalty of that officer to the General Government. Commodore ARMSTRONG arrived in Mobile by the *Oregon*, on the 16th, and staid there until the 18th. The *Advertiser* says:

"During his sojourn in the city the gallant old Commodore, the man who said, '*I will not fire a gun upon my countrymen*,' as well as his company, was the recipient of every act of politeness and honor which could be tendered him by citizens and military. He was waited upon by prominent gentlemen of the city, and the 'Washington Light Infantry' turned out in a splashing storm of rain, with a full band, as a special escort to the Montgomery steamer. With a nice sense of duty to the Government, he had served so long, and from which he still held a commission, the old Commodore, however, declined the honor intended, though expressing his full appreciation and feeling acknowledgments. He could not prevent, though, another honor which the people paid him, *nolens volens*, for as he embarked on the steamer in the presence of an immense crowd, a piece of artillery which had been taken down to the wharf for the purpose, with its brazen throat proclaimed the respect and esteem in which he is held by the South, in a thundering salute."

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times*, of the 16th instant, comes to us with the names of Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, of Alabama, and Hon. JAMES H. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, at its head, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the "Southern Confederacy."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphed, on the 24th: "Letters from Charleston, received this morning, in this city, authorize me to state that the harbor at Charleston is *being rapidly cleared of all obstructions*, and that the British Consul at Charleston *has been* instructed, and the British Consul at New-Orleans *will be* instructed, to certify to all clearances that may be issued from the Custom-houses at both of these ports. Also, that vessels carrying goods thus cleared will be protected by the British ships on the high seas. Very little doubt is entertained here now that the British and French Governments will recognize a Southern Confederacy." [Doubtful, very.]

The Milledgeville (Ga.) correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes: "There is an authoritative official rumor here, that a well-known gentleman of Lumkin County *intends to hold the mint at Dahlonega for the General Government*. The Governor has been requested to send troops to prevent this gentleman carrying his determination into execution. The Governor declines to send troops or to call out the militia. The Convention will, no doubt, in a day or so, pass an ordinance, defining treason, and then our *ultra* Union men 'had better stand from under.' It is also reported here, on *undoubted* authority, that the reception of the news of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession was greeted in Pickens County by throwing to the breeze the Star-spangled Banner. All such demonstrations now are *imprudent*, to say the least of them, and but ill calculated to promote harmony in the State and the South."

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, recently in session at Columbus, adopted resolutions urging Congress to call a Convention of all the States for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

Lieut. SLEMMER, now in command of Fort Pickens, comes of good revolutionary stock. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and did good service in New-Jersey. They were natives of Philadelphia. Lieut. SLEMMER is a native of Montgomery County, Penn. He graduated at West Point in 1850, and was assigned to duty in the First Artillery, and ordered to Florida to hold the Seminole Indians in check; was there promoted, and ordered to San Diego, California, and from thence sent to Fort Yuma, a sandy, barren, and one of the most undesirable posts in the country. Being again promoted, he was ordered to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. After being there a short time he was invited by Mr. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to enter that service, which was accepted, and duty assigned. His name was, therefore, sent by the Superintendent to the proper bureau, the Secretary of which being absent at the time, it was laid upon the desk. Before his return, however, the Superintendent of the West Point Academy made application to the Secretary of War for the appointment of Lieut. SLEMMER as a teacher in that institution, which duty was assigned him. Having served the regular term (four years) in that capacity, the greater part of the time as Teacher of Mathematics, he was again ordered to Fort Moultrie, and subsequently transferred to the Pensacola station, and put in command of that post, which consists of the barracks, Fort Barrancas, Fort McRae and Fort Pickens. At the commencement of the difficulties he occupied the barracks, and taking the same precaution as Major ANDERSON, he sought the strongest fort, and removed his command to Fort Pickens, where he is now invested by the Florida and other troops.

Hon. JOHN W. NOELL, of Missouri, writing under date of Washington, Jan. 14, makes a brief but earnest appeal for the Union. The Constitution does not recognize the right of secession, but we have to contend with the fact, and from the course which the leaders of the movement have thus far taken, Mr. NOELL apprehends nothing but disaster. Reckless political and military adventurers will soon assume control of the movement. They will need, and must have, money. Murmurs against exaction will be followed by confiscation, and—death. If Missouri is forced to assent to a dissolution of the Union she must insist on having her rights in the Southern Confederacy guaranteed, but it is her policy to cling to the Union to the last.

The *Jewish Messenger* regrets that Rabbi RAPHALL should have preached a sermon of such a character as that which he delivered on the National Fast Day. The sect for which it speaks is for the Union, "whatever may betide."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 28.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 68, Con.	100	10 Chic. & R'k I. R.	57
2 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	150 do	57⅛
500 Virginia St. 6s..	77	50 do	s10 57⅛
26,000 Missouri St. 6s..	68	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅛
3,400 California St. 7s.	87½	50 do	79⅛
10,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	50 do	b10 79⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st Mt Bs.	105	950 do	79
3 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	96	750 do	s31 78⅛
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st m.	43½	450 do	b10 79
4 000 do	43	300 do	c 79⅛
9,000 C. & T. S. F. Bds.	75	50 do	c 79⅛
6 000 Pan & Ret. J R Bs	55	150 do	s10 79⅛
5 Continental Bank..	85	100 do	b60 79⅛
10 Bank of Commerce.	93	325 Hudson River R.	44⅜
30 Del & Hud. Can Co.	91	150 do	b60 44⅜
50 Canton Company..	15	150 do	44⅜
150 Cumb. Coal Pref.	15½	350 Harlem Railroad	16
25 Pacific M. S. Co....	88½	300 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 38
50 do	s10 85⅛	600 do	37⅛
50 do	s10 84¾	100 Reading R.	s30 45
100 do	84⅛	100 do	45
150 do	84¼	200 do	b60 45
200 do	s30 84	100 do	44⅜
900 do	s3 84⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R.	57
306 Ill. Central R. S.	78	150 do	56⅛
500 Galena & Chi. R.	71¾	50 do	56⅛
700 do	71¾	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	15⅜
100 do	s30 71	50 do	b30 15⅜
100 do	71¾	100 do	b15 15⅜
425 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37
700 do	s30 34	50 do	b10 33⅛
100 do	b30 34¼	50 do	s30 32¾
100 Del., L. & W. R.	80		

SECOND BOARD

$9,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	76	50 N. York Cen. R.	b15 79¾
2,000 Virginia State 6s	75½	200 do	79¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	105	200 do	s30 79¾
8,000 Erie 2d Mt B's '64	98	10 Erie Railroad	36⅛
4,000 Frie R. 4th Mt Bs	83	11 do	35¾
2 000 Lake E. & W. 1st Mt B	67	50 Hudson River R.	44¾
14,000 Clev. & Tol. S F Bs	75	10 Cin & R. I. R.	58⅜
2,000 Mich So. 1st Mt Bs	83	200 Reading R.	45
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d Mts	17	50 do	s30 45
10 Park Bank	106	100 do	b30 45¾
35 Pacific Mail Stm Co	86	100 Michigan Central R.	57
50 Clev. & Toledo R..	34⅜	30 Mich. So. & N. I G.S.	33⅜
25 do	34¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 29. 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SMILES AND TEARS. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some definite information relative to the mission of Col. HAYNE to Washington. He was instructed by Gov. PICKENS, it seems, to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter to the State authorities of South Carolina, but at the instance of Southern Congressmen, delayed doing so until he could receive further instructions. It transpired in Executive Session of the South Carolina Legislature, yesterday, that he will be again instructed peremptorily to demand the surrender of the Fort—the alternative being an immediate attack upon it.

A large mass meeting of citizens of New-York was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to express the sentiment of the people of this City upon the National crisis. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN was appointed Chairman, and a large number of prominent citizens were named as Secretaries. A long preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, giving a comprehensive survey of the past and present condition of the country, and concluding by a recommendation of the Crittenden Compromise, as being, in the opinion of the people of this City, the best plan for the settlement of our National difficulties. JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., was then introduced, and made an elaborate and able speech in support of the resolutions and in favor of the Union. He was followed by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Hon. HENRY HYDE, and others. A resolution was adopted to appoint three Commissioners from this City, to visit the Conventions of the seceding States, and confer with the Delegates in regard to a settlement of the Secession question, and the Chairman appointed as such Commissioners, JAS. T. BRADY, CORNELIUS K. GARRISON and APPLETON OAKSMITH. The Commissioners are to proceed upon their mission immediately, and to report the result of their labors at the earliest practicable moment.

The great source of anxiety in Washington at present seems to be the new mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. Should her destination prove to be Pensacola, little doubt is entertained that a collision will take place. Orders issued by Secretary DIX, to the Commanders of the revenue vessels in Southern waters, will also be likely to create some ill-feeling, though they are, of course, only in the strict line of duty and propriety. They are instructed to defend the vessels which they command to the best of their ability whenever attacked, and to run them ashore and blow them up should it become necessary to do so to prevent their falling into the hands of the Disunionists. Our Washington dispatches generally this morning will be found very important.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly important. In the Senate, as usual, the first business was the presentation of various petitions and memorials in reference to the national troubles, among which was one presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from citizens of Newburyport, asking the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, then announced the secession of his State from the Union, and the consequent withdrawal of himself and his colleague from the Senate. His speech was as thickly spiced with Georgia pepper as any of his preceding harangues. Mr. BIGLER presented the resolutions of the State of Pennsylvania in reference to the crisis; after which a message was received from the President, accompanying the resolutions of the State of Virginia. Mr. MASON, in making a motion to print the message, made a speech in reference to the proposition of Virginia to act as a mediator between the North and the South, in which he deprecated an aggressive policy on either side. He was followed by Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, who insisted upon the right of his State to leave the Union, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances under which it was admitted. In the House, as in the Senate, a crowd of petitions was presented relating to the crisis. The Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed, on motion of Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, to inquire into the expediency of retroceding a portion of the District of Columbia to that State. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was subsequently passed, under a suspension of the rules, more effectually to organize the militia of the District. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the duty on sugar. The report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was then considered, and Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, made a lengthy speech in vindication of the right of secession. At the conclusion of his remarks, the rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and the Kansas bill was finally passed with the Senate amendment extending the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, over the new State, and establishing a judicial district. The Special Committee of five on the President's Message sent in on the 7th inst., were granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report from time to time such matters as they deem of sufficient importance.

The steamship *Etna*, with advices from Europe five days later than those received by the *Asia*, arrived at this port last evening. She left Liverpool on the 16th inst., and Queenstown on the 17th. She has brought £300,000 in specie. One of the most interesting items by this arrival is the announcement that the Court of Queen's Bench of England has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, whose case has been occupying the attention of the Canadian Courts, commanding the Colonial authorities to produce him in England. The affidavit on which the movement was made, was sworn to by Mr. CHAMEROWZOW, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,—and it declares that ANDERSON is a British subject, and was domiciled in Toronto, but is now imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried and unaccused of any crime known to English law. The Judges retired to consider, and on their return Chief Justice COCKBURN said the Court was of opinion that the writ should issue. They were at the same time quite sensible of the inconvenience that might result from the exercise of the power of that Court, and that it might be looked upon as incompatible with that idea of colonial independence which happily had so long prevailed between England and her colony. It was clear, however, that that Court had jurisdiction, and they had several eminent authorities for issuing the writ. Hostilities at Gaeta had been suspended, and the French fleet had been withdrawn from the harbor. It is stated that the execution done in the city by the Piedmontese batteries was terrible.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 19th. The Constitutional Government was in full operation, and passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, Papal Nuncio, and charges from Guatemala and Equador. The American Legation had removed to the City of Mexico.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas on the 23d inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Business is dull, owing to the difficulties in the money market. The rates of Exchange are nominal, as little has been done. Vessels are in active demand for Europe. There is more doing in freights for the United States, but prices do not improve. There is no political news whatever.

The case of Capt. BROOKS, of the British ship *Kangaroo*, charged with having brought out from England an excess of two hundred passengers, in May last, came up for examination yesterday in the United States Commissioner's Court. A single witness only was examined, touching the measurement of the ship. The case is still on.

The Convention called by the Tammany General Committee, to elect delegates from the Assembly Districts to attend the Convention in Albany on the 31st of January, met last evening at Tammany Hall and performed that duty.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening little business of interest was transacted. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor. The death of MRS. VALENTINE, mother of the Clerk of the Board, was announced, and the Board adjourned, as a token of respect, after adopting appropriate resolutions. In the Board of Councilmen resolutions were adopted to repeal the ordinance creating Assistant Health Wardens, inquiring the cost of cleaning the streets, and communications were received from several heads of the Departments, giving the names, number and salaries of persons employed in each.

The State Legislature was in session last evening, but did nothing of special importance.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice BARNARD yesterday rendered his decision in the Cheever Church controversy, granting a commission to examine the Pastor, Dr. CHEEVER, who is absent in Scotland, but without a stay of proceedings. There was no session of the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. In the General Sessions there were two acquittals; one on an indictment for burglary, and one for larceny. One prisoner pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years and nine months. JOHN NOLAN was tried for felonious assault, and the jury failing to agree, was discharged.

The Stock market, after some dullness in the morning, closed firm yesterday afternoon: New-York Central 80¾ ₱ cent. The Money market easy. The Bank return shows a further heavy reduction in Loans and Discounts, say $2,099,000. The Specie line in Bank is down $529,000, and up in the Sub-Treasury $3,585,000 since last week. Exchange 107 ₱ cent.

Business was more active in the principal kinds of Produce. The sales of Cotton amounted to 6,500 bales, including about 3,000 bales *in transitu*, at full prices. A good inquiry existed for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, mainly for export. Corn advanced. Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Clover Seed, and Seed-leaf Tobacco, were in moderate request. Whisky was a trifle dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

Kansas Admitted!

We have an offset for *one* of the seceding States at all events. KANSAS is at last a member of the Union. After a struggle without precedent in its character she has at length been admitted into the Confederacy. The House yesterday concurred in the amendment of the Senate and the bill became a law. If this had been done two years ago we might have been saved from the embarrassments and perils that now involve the country. Kansas has been kept out of the Union because she was *not* a Slave State. Every expedient which reckless ingenuity could devise has been resorted to from time to time to prevent her admission unless she would come in as a Slave State. All have proved unavailing, and she is at last a member of the Federal Union.

South Carolina—Has She Seceded?

The Constitution of South Carolina, which has never been abrogated or altered, provides that the legislative authority of the State is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. Without an amendment of the Constitution no laws can be passed by any body of men, except the Legislature, which can have force as laws. "*The State of South Carolina*," as an organized State, can speak only through the regular departments of the State Government. The act of secession and all the so-called acts of the late Secession Convention are, in no proper sense, the acts of South Carolina—much less are they the acts of the legislative power of the State.

The Constitution of South Carolina also provides that all officers of the State shall, upon entering upon their duties, take an oath that they will, according to the best of their abilities, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the United States." The members of the Legislature have all taken that oath, which may be the reason why they have left the treasonable acts of secession to be performed by others. The members of the Convention have not taken that oath as they are required by the Constitution to do, perhaps because they did not care to add perjury to treason and usurpation. Can they be called proper officers of the State of South Carolina and competent to perform any State duty, since they had not taken that oath, and were assembled for the sole purpose of disobeying and overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and usurping all the highest powers of the State Government, while there was in existence a duly elected Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina?

Nor can it be said that those acts of secession are amendments of the Constitution of the State, for that Constitution provides that

"No part of this Constitution shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House, and agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation—published three months previous to a new election—and after reading three times, on different days, in each House, and agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in both branches."

No part of which has yet been done. It has not been even proposed, in any manner, to amend the State Constitution. This whole traitorous movement of "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution," as Mr. YANCEY's phrase is, has been conducted thus far, everywhere, by bands of individuals who have usurped the highest powers of the State, while all the regular constitutional authorities of the State were in existence and in functional activity, but not acting in that business.

Conventions have been called in some of the States to take into consideration the state of public affairs, or the state of the country, or the duty of the South, or some such general purpose; but no Convention to exercise the legislative power of the State—to dissolve the Union—to break up the Government—to change the State Constitution—to declare the independence of the State—to wage war against the United States—nor for any such avowed purpose. Yet these irresponsible and irregular bodies, called suddenly together, have in the hottest haste and without submitting their action to the vote of the people, proceeded to do ultimately and finally what amounts practically to doing all these things. All the details of treasonable and warlike legislation have been performed by these hasty Conventions, and not by the Legislature of the State. The whole movement is a treasonable usurpation of the powers of the State Government by irresponsible and self-constituted legislators, in defiance and overthrow of the State Constitution.

The New Nation of Mississippi.

When individuals or States are advanced to new dignities, it is proper and becoming to recount the notable events and achievements in their previous careers, as proof that the new honors have been well deserved, and are but the prelude of others still more gracious and imposing.

As the nation of Mississippi proposes to signalize the commencement of her career by entering upon the pleasant and profitable business of *Banking*, whereby to support her new dignities, it is proper to refer to her past history in the same line, for the purpose of seeing what will be her probable experience in the future.

In 1830, the State, yielding to an impulse which swept over all the Southwest, entered upon this same dignified and honorable occupation of *Banking*. She commenced by chartering the *Planters' Bank*. To pay the shares subscribed by herself to the same, she authorized the issue of Bonds to the amount of $500,000. In 1833, this modest sum was increased $1,500,000 to pay additional subscriptions to the share capital of this Bank. Although the Bonds bore only 6 per cent. interest, such was the eagerness of the rich burghers of the Low Countries to possess these desirable securities, that they paid the State 113¼ on their par value, the premium amounting to something over $250,000 *cash*, which the State prudently set apart as a "*sinking fund*" whereby to retire the principal of the loan.

This Bank, so well inaugurated, went immediately "into successful operation." The example was such as to encourage the people of the State to embark extensively in similar institutions, and the State to make a further essay on a much grander scale. Early in 1837, she authorized another issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, to pay for an equal amount of stock subscribed to the *Mississippi Union Bank*. These bonds were negotiated through the agency of Mr. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, then President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. The money was paid over in five equal installments, and with the capital thus provided, the new Bank went into operation under the "most favorable auspices."

The example and success of the State was so contagious that within two years from the charter of the Union Bank there were in operation in the State *thirty-eight* Banks and branches, having an authorized capital of about $70,000,000, and a *paid up* capital of $30,379,403. The *loans* and *discounts* in 1839 reached $48,333,728; circulation, $15,000,000. To meet these liabilities the Banks held in the aggregate $867,773 in *specie*. The amount of bills *receivable* were not given, but were stated to be secured by "*real estate*" of great value.

The creation of a banking capital of over $30,000,000, with a line of discounts of nearly $50,000,000, all within two years, must have greatly changed the aspect of affairs in the State. Its white population at the time was about 175,000. The loans actually made exceeded $250 per head of the whole population, men, women and children. At the same rate, per head, the loans of the Banks of New-York should be $1,000,000,000, or six times their present amount; or taking the wealth of New-York, compared with that of Mississippi in 1839, at least $10,000,000,000! In truth, it was now high carnival in money matters in Mississippi. The lamp of Aladdin would have been an incumbrance, as even this required oil and trimming; while in Mississippi a wish could supply the most boundless wants. The rules upon which loans were made savored of a broad sentiment of humanity, in striking contrast to the unaccommodating spirit which is too frequently characteristic of the management of the Banks of New-York, and which puts their favors quite beyond the reach of the deserving many. In Mississippi, in making loans, it was established that preference was to be given to the *poor* instead of the rich, for the most satisfactory of all reasons—the poor needed them, the rich did not. For some months the new principle appeared to work admirably, and how greatly it is to be lamented that it at last failed. Perhaps sufficient time was not allowed for its full development; or that it was thwarted by the envy and jealousy of the rich. Its success might have forever relieved man from want, and placed the poor in a position to realize all the advantages which can flow from an abundant supply of capital. But the means of the Banks were prematurely exhausted, and before the experiment could be said to have been fairly tried.

High noon does not last forever. Pay-day, so distant when the loan is made, but so near ever after, and which turns to bitterness what was so sweet in the mouth, came round. It seemed, however, to have few terrors for the chivalrous sons of this gallant State. They were not to be so *coerced*. The Bank Directors adopted the masterly "*don't irritate*" policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and quietly surrendered the forts and munitions of war, which symbolize the assets of the Banks, to the people for safe keeping. The Banks vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream. As to what became of their assets for the $48,000,000 of loans, all "well secured by real estate," history is silent. Not one of the 200,000 tomes in the Astor Library yields a response. Its erudite biographer to all further inquiries shakes his head in despair. The Geographical and Statistical Library has been consulted with no better success, and its learned, gifted and genial President, confesses himself completely baffled in his researches, and when he pauses it would be madness in us to pursue.

When the Banks turned up missing the State did the same. No further interest was paid on her $7,000,000 of indebtedness. This brought an explosion. But as that of making excuses is the last faculty that deserts man, the State of Mississippi was not long in inventing one to save her bacon and self-respect together. Gov. MCNUTT, a name symbolical of oily sweetness and manly pluck, on the memorable 2d of March, 1840, which is the era—the hegira—the memorable year of the real independence of this State, and from which she should commence her calendar, issued a proclamation, brief, but to the point, as follows:

First—That the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania was prohibited by its charter from purchasing the bonds of the Mississippi Union Bank.

Second—That the purchase was a fraud on the part of the Bank, because the contract was made through an individual, Mr. BIDDLE, on behalf of, and for the benefit of the Bank.

Third—The sale was illegal, because the Bonds of the State were sold on credit.

Fourth—The sale was fraudulent, because sold below their par value—interest on the same to the amount of $170,000 having accrued, and which went to the purchaser.

Here is Gov. MCNUTT's bill of indictment. It did not contain so much as an intimation that the Bonds were unconstitutional, or that the State did not execute and deliver them in good faith, and receive $5,000,000, the full nominal value thereof. The two last propositions have *never* been denied.

The Legislature to whom this proclamation of repudiation was addressed received the same with cheeks glowing with shame and indignation, and instantly resolved that,

"The State of Mississippi *will* pay her bonds and preserve the faith of the State *inviolate*.

That the insinuation that Mississippi would *repudiate* her bonds and violate her plighted faith *is a calumny upon the justice, honor and dignity of the State*."

The issue thus made immediately became an absorbing one throughout the State. We cannot go into the arguments on either side. A leader on one, the Hon. JOHN HENDERSON, U. S. Senator, took the high ground, "that if we repudiate, the moral sentiment of mankind will condemn us." The other side was espoused by that child of honor, that pink of Southern chivalry, that cynosure of all eyes, to whom the new Southern Confederacy turns its yearning heart as its first President, Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who sustained the course of the Governor on the ground that "These bonds were purchased by the Bank (of the United States) just tottering to a fall!" Conclusive reasons for repudiation, which we commend to the good sense of Mr. BELMONT and Mr. LATHERS. "That the bonds were purchased in violation of the United States Bank charter, by concealing the transaction under the name of an individual—purchased in violation of the terms under which the Bonds were issued, and in disregard of the Constitution of Mississippi. When the United States Bank of Pennsylvania purchased the State bonds issued to the Union Bank, it was in the power of every stockholder to learn that the bonds had been issued in disregard of the Constitution of the State." After a heated contest, Mr. DAVIS and his party carried the day; and in 1842 the Legislature of the State, by a formal act, forever REPUDIATED the payment of these bonds.

But matters on one side did not stop here. Some ten years thereafter Mr. H. A. JOHNSON, of the City of New-York, a name immortalized, from the publication hereof, commenced a suit in the Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi, for the recovery of the principal and interest of one the Union Bank bonds; (the State, in establishing this Court, having, with a keen sensibility to justice, authorized the commencement in it of any suit against herself.) Mr. D. C. GLEN, Attorney-General for the State, appeared in defence. After a full hearing of the case, the Court decided "that the State of Mississippi *was* bound to the holders of the bonds issued to the Union Bank, and gave judgment against it for the principal and interest of the same," of which judgment duly certified, the aforesaid Mr. H. A. JOHNSON can, we presume, make *profert*. The case was carried by the State to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which unanimously *affirmed* the judgment of the Court below, deciding "that bonds issued to the Mississippi Union Bank, to be legally and constitutionally issued, and that the State was bound to pay to the holders the principal and interest of the same," thereby quite upsetting Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' assertion, that it was in the power of any stockholder of the Bank of the United States to learn that they were *unconstitutionally* issued. And here ends one branch of the subject; a history of the bonds issued to the *Mississippi Union Bank* being those, the *legality* of which was denied, but which has been fully affirmed by the highest tribunals of the State, and for which the State received the full sum of $5,000,000; the gallant attack, but bootless victory of Mr. JOHNSON being the last movement made by any of the holders.

The legality of the Bonds issued to the *Planters' Bank* has never been questioned, but acknowledged by more than a dozen acts of the Legislature, and by the universal admission of the people. In 1844, Gov. TUCKER, who went the whole length for repudiating the *Union* Bank Bonds, urged upon the Legislature the payment of the Planters' Bank Bonds, "as these were created in accordance with the Constitution of the State, the protection of its faith, and the principles of fundamental, law from violation and repudiation, require them to be paid. A refusal to pay them would sully the principles of the fair fame and credit of the State, and *violate and repudiate the Constitution*." Such was the language of a professed repudiationist. No other was ever held, either by the State or individuals, as to the legality and binding force of this debt. But all these words buttered no parsnips. Under the recognition of their rights, however, the holders of the Bonds were incessant in their efforts for relief, and in 1852 procured the passage of a law submitting to the people the question "whether they would consent to be *taxed* to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds. The vote was taken on the day of the Presidential election in 1852, at which the *sovereigns* decided, by a vote of 24,487 to 12,703, that they would *not* submit to such taxation. In other words, while admitting the legality of the debt, they declared in the face of the world, and in the most formal and solemn manner, that they would not pay it! At the same election the Democratic Party carried the State by about the same majority as the repudiators—the two being almost identical. It was the general election that made Mr. PIERCE President, and JEFFERSON DAVIS—who was in favor of repudiation "because the Union Bank Bonds were purchased by the Bank of the United States, then just tottering to a fall"—the real Premier of his Administration. Under the lead of this champion came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and "with it all our woes."

We have no time to dwell upon this public repudiation of the payment of an acknowledged debt, the first deed of the kind recorded in history. Other States and nations have failed to meet their obligations, but never willingly, and never, if we except two or three of our own, without affirming the sacredness of the obligations resting upon them. It has been reserved to free America, be it said to our shame, to first establish such a record of infamy, which should cut off the offending State from all official relations with the family of nations, and expose it to the scorn and execration of mankind.

But even this public declaration at the polls did not entirely dishearten the holders of these bonds. All the means used, and representations made, however, were of the most soothing kind—not to be excelled by those resorted to by Mr. BUCHANAN himself in the present crisis. So late as 1859 a memorial was presented to the Legislature of the State by the holders of the bonds, couched in the most respectful language, which, after recapitulating their frequent acknowledgment and the patience and long-suffering of their holders, mildly urged the State to take *some* measures for their payment,—not immediate, but in some distant age or generation. The State had come to be populous and wealthy, so that its inability could no longer be plead. The bondholders were prepared to accept such terms and amounts as the State might offer. In this memorial Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, a name which is the synonym of commercial integrity, and which has done much to render that of the American merchant respectable throughout the world, joined. Those who know him well, know that almost his only remaining ambition, before he left the walks of active life, was to be enabled to declare before the world that the last stain upon the honor of American States had been removed. Then would he have joyfully repeated his *nunc dimittis*. But this boon is forever denied him. When from his distant Pisgah he shall turn his longing eyes towards his beloved land, instead of a wrapt and intense vision, rewarding all his labors and realizing all his hopes, with averted face, blanched cheek, and tottering step, will he turn from the dreadful spectacle of his country's shame, which he labored so long and earnestly, but in vain, to efface.

This petition was referred to the Select Committee of the Legislature. But the State was already pluming for its new flight. In due time the Committee reported that,

"In view of the present political aspects of affairs, and the *unexpected* agitation of the question of the payment of the Planters' Bank Bonds, it would be *impolitic* to agitate a question of such magnitude which would result in a division of the people of the State, and divert attention from the *more important questions of State policy now impending, and soon to be settled upon, and which will require the united voice and action of the people of the State*."

The Committee were thereupon discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the whole matter of the assumption of the debts received its final quietus.

Such is the picture of Mississippi as drawn by herself. A great public act of infamy was the fitting prelude and preparation to *secession*, which is social as well as legal disorganization, and which, in the Seceding States, will soon turn every man's hand against his neighbor. We do not care to comment on the monstrous outrage we have recorded. Seceding States may eagerly welcome Mississippi to their embrace, but once fairly out of the Union, we hope she will never be permitted to return till she has wiped the foul stains from her escutcheon, by the acknowledgment of, and making provision for, the payment of her public debt.

After what has happened, we are not surprised at the pastimes in which the State is now indulging, such as planting batteries on the bank of the Mississippi, to the annoyance of the harmless steamers plying on the river from Free States. Perhaps no harm may come of it. What if a free craft should be seized and confiscated? Have not millions of dollars gone the same way? The State must have some subjects upon which to display her power—and we hardly know of any except the quiet operations of commerce.

In conclusion, it is proper to state that as there are a large number of persons in this State earnestly opposed to disunion, perhaps a majority of the property-holders, so there has always been a powerful party, embracing at least four-fifths of the large property-holders, who have always been in favor of the payment of the State Bonds. Only the past year, a minority report was made by Hon. W. C. SMEDES, a member of the Committee to which was referred the memorial already alluded to, who argued most cogently in favor of the payment of the Bonds. If property could have voted in 1852, the affirmative, no doubt, would have carried. But a gigantic mob, headed by JEFFERSON DAVIS, now controls the State. The rich, sober and discreet are powerless. The experience that the people are about to undergo will entirely extinguish what little hope has remained, that the day would come that the State would vindicate its honor by the payment of its debts.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—A PROPHECY.—We observe that a resolution was adopted in the Board of Councilmen last evening, calling on the City Inspector to report the number of loads of manure and ashes alleged to have been carted away during the year which has just closed; the number of carts employed in the work: the names of the alleged cart-owners, and the amounts paid to the City for the valuable manuring materials thus placed at the disposal of adjacent farmers. This is a much-needed inquiry, and we trust that City Inspector DELAVAN will hasten to submit the statistics called for by the Board of Councilmen, with that promptness, completeness and impartiality which have characterized his answers to all previous requirements of a like nature.

But while awaiting Mr. DELAVAN's official reply, it may be allowable to foreshadow something of its certain proportions, so that the public may not be taken too much by surprise when the document itself is laid before them. We think it will be made to appear in the forthcoming report, that the quantity of manure and ashes alleged to have been removed from the City during the past year, will reach an aggregate of cubic yards about equal in bulk to the Highlands of Nevasink;—that the number of carts alleged to have been employed in the work would require more horses to draw them than are embraced in the entire cavalry services of Austria, France and Great Britain;—that the names of the alleged cart-owners will be names unknown to fame, and chiefly commencing with either "Patrick" or "Hans;" while the names of the real cart owners, if unveiled, would prove familiar to every citizen who possesses the least acquaintance with local politics;—that the amounts paid by the City for carting away ashes, are slightly in excess of the net value of all the fuel annually consumed upon Manhattan Island; while the amounts paid into our City Treasury for the valuable manure of the streets and avenues, will prove so excessively small when compared with the items of disbursement, that tax-payers of an investigating turn of mind will require powerful microscopes to assure themselves that any receipts from this source are actually in existence. With this prophecy as to the nature of the City Inspector's forthcoming report, we confidently await the appearance of the document to justify our claim to be regarded as sooth-sayers in City affairs.

PAINS AND PROJECTS OF SECESSION.—The independent sovereignty of South Carolina does not yet find in secession that bed of roses for which it hoped. Its Convention has now under consideration a bill to create a standing army of one thousand men, with one hundred officers—this measure in itself entailing an annual outlay of more than one million dollars. It has also been found necessary to provide for the removal of the artificial obstructions sunk in the main ship channel, and for this purpose another million will be required. Add to these serious items of taxation on a State having a population of less than four hundred thousand whites, the cost of maintaining the new Coast Police, and the increased internal police demanded by Gov. PICKENS in his last message; the requisite outlay for arms, ammunition, and the support of the volunteer forces now engaged in fortifying the harbor and preparing for the projected attack on Fort Sumter;—after due consideration of all which items there need be little wonder at the project now in agitation before the Convention to license and fit out privateers for the seizure of Northern commerce. Where the privateers are to come from, or how long Charleston expects to remain an inhabited city after the first piratical capture of a vessel bearing the flag of the United States or any other civilized flag, we are not informed. It is well, however, to know that such a scheme of piracy is already in contemplation, and finds advocates amongst prominent leaders of the secession movement.

Major Anderson and the Star of the West.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following extract of a letter from Major ANDERSON, written in Fort Sumter two days after the visit of the *Star of the West*. It will be read with general interest:

FORT SUMTER, Jan. 11, 1861.

Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. *I was sorely tempted to open my battery*, but, perhaps fortunately, for the chance of having matters settled without bloodshed, *I could not have touched the battery that opened upon her, and my defences were just then in such a condition that I could not have opened the war*. I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this work was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's hard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in time of war—but though small in numbers, I feel strong in the confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may threaten. Yours sincerely,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

This brief letter throws a good deal of light on the condition of affairs at Fort Sumter, and corrects some very erroneous popular impressions concerning the condition of that fortress. The authorities of South Carolina, according to the most reliable accounts, are making very formidable preparations for an attack upon it, and we may expect before many days to hear that it has been made. Yet Maj. ANDERSON states that his force is only about *one-eighth* of what it should be for such a contingency. It seems scarcely credible that, under such circumstances, the Government should leave him without an effort to send him reinforcements, or without having at hand the means to create a diversion in the event of his being attacked. Maj. ANDERSON has a very great responsibility, but that which rests on the Administration is much greater.

AN ENGLISH COURT ASSUMING APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CANADA.—The Court of Queen's Bench, England, has issued, after considerable hesitation, a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of JOHN ANDERSON, a fugitive slave, now detained by the Canadian authorities on a charge of having murdered a white slaveholder in Missouri, while said slaveholder, without sufficient warrant or proof that ANDERSON was a slave flying from his master, was attempting to bar his escape.

This case is altogether a very curious one, involving a new view of the Extradition treaty, made between the United States and Great Britain, for the mutual surrender of criminals, as interpreted by the Canadian authorities, who have already given judgment in favor of ANDERSON's surrender to the authorities of Missouri; while in the exercise by the English Court of Queen's Bench of the right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* into the British North American colonies, for the avowed purpose of reviewing and probably reversing a decision made by the local courts, we have the strongest demonstration lately given of the reserved rights still remaining, or supposed to remain, in the hands of the Imperial Government. Should this writ be executed by the Governor-General of Canada, it will establish a precedent of wide and far-reaching importance—the Imperial Government being certainly fortunate in the history and features of the particular transaction on which it revives in its judiciary the long dormant title to act as a Court of Review for cases tried in the Colonial courts.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The exports of Spain are few; she has furnished us with nothing of late years but a little wine and wool, seedy señors, susceptible señoritas, and a standing moral. But we are now indebted to her for an eminently sensible suggestion. A Madrid newspaper, after a deliberate survey of the past, present and future prospects of the American nation, kindly advises Mr. BUCHANAN to invest any spare funds which the General Government may have in the purchase of South Carolina, abandoning forever any idea of buying Cuba. The Spaniards have never been especially noted for wit, but the neat vein of satire which threads this suggestion will go far towards establishing this reputation for them. TALLEYRAND could not have put the same idea in better words. Even amid the turmoil and trouble of the day, we can find time to recognize and welcome the grave humor of the Hidalgos.

Distinguished Military Arrival.

A few days since one of the gallant soldiers of South Carolina made his appearance in our streets, wearing his military cap with the new insignia of the new nation, and carrying his right arm in a sling in consequence of a wound received in the war of independence. He seemed quite proud of his military character, and his scars of service, and lost no opportunity of extolling the bravery of South Carolina and the justice of her cause to his foreign relations in this region of the earth. He ingenuously confessed, however, when questioned as to his wound, that it was not received in any actual engagement,—but that he broke his arm by falling from a powder keg, by the aid of which he was climbing into his bunk, after a bit of a spree among the volunteers of Fort Moultrie. He had come North on a furlough, and for surgical advice, and was eagerly looking forward to the time when he could be restored to active duty under the rattlesnake flag of the Palmetto State.

If the Charleston papers speak truth, his return will probably be deferred for some time longer. They allege that he was *expelled* the State on suspicion of being the *Tribune's* correspondent. We believe the charge to be wholly groundless, for many reasons which we might rehearse:—indeed, we see by more recent advices that the nature of the alleged offence is changed, and that it is a *Newburgh*, instead of a New-York paper, for which he is charged with having wielded his pen. He contradicts vehemently all the alleged reports of *surveillance* over correspondents in Charleston. It is, a little singular that his own experience should furnish the refutation of his assertions.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

The Constitutional Government was in full operation.

Passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charges from Guatemala and Equador.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the Spaniards.

The American Legation had removed to the City of Mexico.

The *Tennessee* brings $25,000 in specie.

A National Congress is called to meet at the National Capital on the third Tuesday in April.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. KETCHAM presented several petitions to reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. MONSON brought in a bill reorganizing the State Asylum for Idiots, and to provide for the management thereof.

Mr. PROSSER brought in a bill relating to County Treasurers. It provides that each County Treasurer shall within twenty days after his election, and before he enters on the duties of the office, in addition to the bond now required to the Supervisors of the county, give bond to the people of the State of New-York, with two sureties in such a sum as the Comptroller shall direct conditional on the faithful discharge of his duties; it also requires Treasurers to pay over the State tax by the 1st of March, or in default to pay interest at 10 per cent. on all deficiencies until they are paid.

Mr. PROSSER also introduced a bill concerning the Navigation of Canals and the Collection of Tolls. It gives steam canal boats precedence over others, compelling the latter to turn out for the former, and forbids Collectors giving any cradit for tolls or boats. It provides that Collectors and Weighmasters shall reside at the place where the office is located; forbids the use of water from the Syracuse level for propelling machinery without the consent of all Canal Commissioners, and limits such consent to periods when there shall be a surplus of water over the quantity required to supply the Oswego Canal, and to maintain, during the season, the navigation at seven feet water upon the Syracuse, Rome and Jordan levels. It authorizes the Auditor, that when there is less than this depth of water, to suspend the weighing of boats at the Syracuse weigh-lock, and to make any arrangement to supply the same at a cost of not over thirty thousand dollars for the first year, and five thousand dollars per year thereafter.

The bill relating to the Department of Finance in New-York was revived by a motion to reconsider the vote defeating that bill. The motion was laid on the table.

The bill relating to the Military defences of the State was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a petition from members of the New-York Common Council for compensation for services in 1858 and 1859.

Petitions were presented by Mrs. CAMP, MCDERMOTT and BREWSTER, for the reduction of freight on milk on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. W. LEWIS to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Baron VON STEUBEN.

The annual report of the State Idiot Asylum was presented.

The Military Association of the State transmitted through the Speaker a series of resolutions adopted by the Association, condemning the action of the seceding States, and professing devotion to the Union, and readiness of the Association to hold themselves in preparation at all times to aid in enforcing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

The bill relative to the attendance of petit jurors at County Courts and Courts of Sessions, was passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. FARNHAM, to amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Company.

By Mr. WATSON, to construct a bridge over the Black Rock Harbor, Buffalo.

By Mr. BENEDICT, relative to the sale of land, obliging those who sell land, under a penalty of $25 for each offense, to have the packages properly branded in three qualities.

Mr. ROBINSON brought in two bills to amend the General Life Insurance Act by requiring foreign companies doing business here through agencies to make annual reports of the condition of such companies at home, and not only of the condition of their agencies here; also requiring such companies to deposit with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department securities to the amount of $100,000 of the same kind as is required for companies of this State, and to appoint an Attorney in this State on whom process at law may be served.

Mr. MOORE moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Hon. N. A. CHILDS, ex-member, during his stay in the city.

Mr. ROBINSON objected to the resolution, and gave notice that he should offer a resolution to reconsider all similar resolutions already passed. There were a great many ex members of Assembly, and while the House doubtless respected them very highly, he deemed it unnecessary to tender them all the privileges of the floor.

Mr. BERGEN moved to refer the resolutions of Mr. COZANS, favoring the calling of a National Convention, to the Committee of the Whole House. Laid over for debate.

Mr. HARDY called up the resolution for an inquiry into the affairs of the New-York Institutions of the Blind, and it was adopted.

The bill for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State was debated in the Committee of the Whole. A discussion took place on the question of substituting a tax on counties for the commutation tax, and progress was reported. Adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Case of "Jackalow."

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Government examined one witness in the Jackalow case to-day, and then closed the evidence. This witness testified to what took place before Commissioner VROOM, when the prisoner was first arrested.

BAYARD TAYLOR was examined on the part of the defence, and he testified to having seen a person on Commodore PERRY's expedition to Japan resembling JACKALOW. He said that he saw him on board of the steamship *Mississippi*, and he resembled JACKALOW very much, and he thought it was the same man.

Mr. GRANDIN, the counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument on the part of the defence. He moved that the prisoner be acquitted for the want of jurisdiction in the case. It is alleged that the robbery was committed between Norwalk and Hell Gate, and was therefore not in the jurisdiction of the District of New-Jersey, but was either in the Southern District of New-York, or the District of Connecticut. He argued that the Long Island Sound was not a part of the high seas, and that the indictment was therefore defective.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the Government, proceeded to answer these objections, and quoted different authorities to show that the Sound is an arm of the sea. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

It is thought that his argument will occupy the whole of to-morrow, and if these objections are overruled, the defence will then proceed.

Delegates to the State Convention.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 28.

JOHN W. BROWN, J. J. MORELL, THOS. MCKISSOCK and JOHN D. VAN BUREN, have been chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the First Assembly District of Orange County.

AUBURN, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Second District of Cayuga County has elected as delegates to the State Convention—EX-GOV. E. T. THROOP, PETER YOUGER, W. C. BEARDSLEY, and THOS. CASE.

Fire at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The First Baptist Church, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000; uninsured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 28.

The screw steamship *Montgomery* arrived last evening.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The *Star of the South* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 8,500 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾c.@11¼c. SUGAR buoyant at 4c. @5¼c. MOLASSES, 21c.@23c. PORK firm at $21 50 for Mess. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 1d.; to Havre, 2d.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull and declined 12½c.; Superfine at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT steady; White at $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bush. new at 64c.; old at 70c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY declined; Ohio 18c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90½; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade and Morrill's Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Board of Trade held a meeting here to-day and passed the following:

Whereas, We are informed that an effort is being made to reduce the duty, as proposed in Mr. MORRILL'S Tariff bill, on steel, now before a Committee in the United States Senate—

Resolved That we protest against any modification of the rates either on steel or iron, as proposed in Mr MORRILL'S bill; that the duty heretofore levied on steel has been inadequate for the proper development of a branch of trade which amounts to a bounty in favor of foreign manufactures. Justice requires that the duty on steel should much exceed the duty on bar iron.

Jas. M. Cooper, Isaac Jones, F. R. Brunot and Thos. S. Blair have been appointed a Committee to represent their views to the Senate Committee.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" was produced here last night to a fair and unusually gay and brilliant house. The parquette and balcony were well filled, and the first circle respectably so. Much cheerfulness and good-will appeared to prevail among the habitues, and the gleefulness was heightened by the decorations of the house, which, whilst heavy and coarse in themselves, have at least the effect of imparting warmth and cosiness to the audience, and the additional one, too, of showing off the ladies' toilettes to decided advantage—a recommendation which we venture to say will counterpoise any æsthetical exception that we may desire to take. The house, as we have before remarked, was good. It contained in numbers about three of our ordinary ones. In view of this fact, it will astonish no one that opera is to be given thrice this week in Brooklyn, and twice only here. A rumor prevailed yesterday that the New-York season was to be entirely suspended, but this, we are authorized to state, is incorrect. The success of the Brooklyn campaign will enable the managers to play occasionally here on the off nights. To-night, for instance, we are to have "Trovatore," with Miss HINKLEY as the heroine,—a character which she will repeat in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

VERDI'S opera was creditably rendered by the principal artists, but as a whole it was suggestive of hasty production, the chorus in particular displaying much unsteadiness. Signor SUSINI sustained the *rôle* here ofore filled by Signor JUNCA, and it was a decided improvement on that gentleman. Last night he labored under the disadvantage of a cold, which displayed itself very inopportunely in his romanza *O tu Palermo!* and spoilt an effort which otherwise would have been thoroughly excellent. Mme. COLSON was in very good voice, and sang the introduced cabaletta from "Simon Boccanegra" finely. BRIGNOLI and FERRI shone forth brilliantly in the duet of the second act, and were enjoyable throughout. The barcarole and its attendant barge (a barge, by the way, which would cause the Lord Mayor of London to die of envy did he but see it) were the features of the first act. The tarantelle was played by the orchestra, but not danced by the characters, as it should have been, for the reason, we presume, that dancing, although an innocent pastime of the Sicilians, is an abomination in the eyes of the very much superior Christians who direct the affairs of the Academy. The point of the scene and the emphasis of the music were lost; but the world has probably been benefited by one other civilizing influence—the influence of a good Brooklyn example. The orchestra, under Mr. MUZIO'S direction, was excellent.

To-day, at 3 o'clock, Mr. RAREY delivers a lecture on horse taming.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, a pianist of the first class, will give a concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. It is the first of a series of farewell entertainments—Mr. SATTER having it in contemplation to return to Europe early in the Spring. The programme is highly interesting, and as follows: 1. Concert Overture, performed by Messrs. Satter and Mills, (composed by Mr. Satter.) 2. "The Wanderer," by Fesca, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 3. Illustration from "La Juive," transcribed and played by Mr. Satter. 4. "Cherry Ripe," ballad, by Horn, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 5. Grand Sonata for piano and violin, performed by Messrs. Th. Thomas and Satter. 6. Tarantilla, composed by Mr. Satter, and played by that gentleman and Mr. Mills. 7. Cavatina, by Donizetti, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 8. Grand paraphrase from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," played by Mr. Satter. Tickets can be procured at HALL & SONS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The comic drama of "Les Canotiers de la Seine," which may be pronounced *the* success of the season—having been played on Thursday and Saturday to improving houses—will be repeated to-night. Those who are fond of a hearty laugh will do well to see this, the jolliest of productions of the present season.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR has succeeded in getting another "pull" out of "Our American Cousin," and aided and abetted by Mr. SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary*, has achieved a very decided success with it. The new piece is called "Our American Cousin at Home," and was produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week. The papers speak very favorably of it, asserting that "jokes are fired off in volleys all through, and the audience cannot help laughing for a couple of hours at the succession of puns and quips—good, bad, and indifferent." That is the sort of piece we should like to see at a New-York theatre. We notice that Mr. SOTHERN'S success is something really tremendous. He is described as the best eccentric comedian of the age—an opinion in which we are disposed to coincide, simply from having seen him here in one comic piece, and this not "Our American Cousin."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN BARRELS.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday commenced an investigation at Bellevue Hospital, with reference to the decomposed human remains which, on Saturday, came into possession of the police. Dr. ISAAC M. WARD, one of the Professors at the Homœopathic College, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, testified that the remains had been taken from the College at his order, for interment at a farm belonging to him near Newark, N. J. He had requested the janitor to collect the refuse matter from the dissecting-tables and pack it carefully in barrels for that purpose. The janitor carried out the order, and desiring to get rid of several cats and dogs, which had been subjects of physiological experiments, he took the responsibility of throwing them in the barrels with the human remains. The Coroner postponed further examination into the matter until to-day, and in the interval he intends to consult the District-Attorney in reference to the disposition of the remains.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Ball for the benefit of the "Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Members of the Fire Department," took place at the Academy of Music last night, and was, as the annuals have been heretofore, a decided success. From 9 o'clock in the evening, until near midnight, there was a continuous line of carriages passing in front of the Academy, and depositing innumerable fair ones and their attendants, all ready for the dance. As the carriages drove to the door, their occupants were waited upon by gentlemanly policemen, who kept the line, and everything else outside, in perfect order—in fact the police arrangements and the policemen were the best we have seen at any similar entertainment for a long time. Inside the decorations were like those used on former occasions; the music was furnished by Dodworth's double Band, and the dancers enjoyed themselves to their own satisfaction and the benefit of the Fund until near daylight in the morning.

LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON will deliver his very interesting lecture on the play of the "Winters Tale" this evening at Clinton Hall.

Rev. Mr. HAMLIN commences to-morrow evening a series of lectures on *Turkey*, which will be found eminently worthy of attention.

Dr. SOLGER is delivering a series of instructive lectures on European Politics.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.—The United States Grand Jury met yesterday forenoon, but transacted but little business. Mr. WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Mr. LYMAN and WILLIAM KEMBLE were the only three witnesses subpœned. There were no seizures of arms made during the day.

Tammany Delegates for the Albany Convention.

The Convention called by the Tammany General Committee to elect four delegates from each Assembly District to meet in Albany on the 31st instant, met last evening at Tammany, Wilson SMALL in the chair, and GEO. H. E. LYNCH and E. C. MCCONNELL, being elected Secretaries.

A business Committee of one from each Ward was appointed, who retired for consultation. They finally returned with a report of the following names, who were elected to attend the Convention as above:

First District—John Van Buren, John McKeon William Miner, A. J. McCarty.

Second District—John Clancy, August Belmont, Morgan Jones, George P. Bickford.

Third District—Hiram Walbridge, John Kelley, Andrew Clark, Samuel F. Barger.

Fourth District—Matthew T. Brennan, Oswel Ottendorfer, Wm. H. Huribut, John Harrison.

Fifth District—Joshua J. Henry, Samuel J. Montgomery, Wilson J. Hunt, Samuel B. Garvin.

Sixth District—Elijah H. Purdy, Col. Michael Corcoran, John J. Bradley, George Debenham.

Seventh District—Wm. D. Kennedy, Philip W. Engs, Samuel J. Anderson, John Nash.

Eighth District—Nelson Taylor, Wm. M. Tweed, Gustavus W. Smith, James J. Reilly.

Ninth District—James T. Brady, James S. Thayer, George Law, Emanuel B. Hart.

Tenth District—J. Winthrop Chandler, John Wheeler, Bernard Reilly, George Kuster.

Eleventh District—Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew Gunt, John Hardy, Peter B. Sweeny.

Twelfth District—William A. Kobbé, Wesley Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Charles C. Lowe.

Thirteenth District—Claudius L. Monell, Michael Connolly, Pete Masterson, Thomas Jones, Jr.

Fourteenth District—John L. Hoffman, Isaac Bell, Jr., Edward Cooper, William McMurray.

Fifteenth District—Richard B. Connolly, Geo. W. McLean, S. L. M. Barlow, John Murphy.

Sixteenth District—Nathan F. Graves, Jeremiah Towle, Joseph B. Tully, John H. McCabe.

Seventeenth District—Charles O'Conner, Daniel E. Sickles, Bartlett Smith, Thomas C. Fields.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 63, 10, 47, 11, 29, 39, 40, 54, 53, 5, 17, 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 61, 72, 73, 74.

Gas-Meters, the Price of Gas, and the Manhattan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 14th of April, 1859, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the "Inspection and Sealing of Gas-Meters." By that act the Governor is required to nominate and, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint an Inspector of Gas-Meters, who shall reside in the City of New-York, and who is required to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of any and all gas-meters in use or intended to be used by any Gas-Light Company in this State. It is declared to be unlawful for any corporation, company or person to furnish or put in use any gas-meter which shall not have been inspected, proved and sealed by said Inspector. Any consumer may have his meter tested, and "in his presence, if he desire it," either at the office of the Company, or by the State Inspector. If proved to be correct, he must pay the expense; if incorrect, to the prejudice or injury of the consumer, the Company is required to pay the expense.

You could not have been aware of the existence of such a law when you formed your article of the 24th, headed, "No Charge for Gas Meters;" and I am sure you will do the gas companies the justice to state that they did not oppose the appointment of an inspector of meters, but, on the contrary, hailed such appointment with satisfaction.

I do not agree with you that "a large proportion of gas passes unconsumed through the burners of ordinary construction," but I do believe that there is a great deal of improvident consumption. It is not in the drawing-rooms and parlors where the most gas is consumed, but it is in the kitchens and bedrooms. Many a gas-light burns all night in the upper rooms to warm them, and that the servants may see to get up in the morning, and many a breakfast has to be prepared by gas-light.

You are hardly generous, Sir, when you speak of our giving up the rent of meters as an act of tardy justice. It is a concession to popular prejudice, we admit, and one which we hope will give satisfaction; for it will make a difference in our profits of about $70 000, or two per cent. on our capital. An equivalent reduction in the price of gas, would, perhaps, have been more just. As we were not able to do both, we pursued the course which we believed would be the most pleasing to our customers.

You are wrong in supposing that the first cost of gas to the companies in New-York, is less than in the other cities you have named. It costs a dollar and a quarter a ton to get coal from Philadelphia to New-York, and a portion of our supplies come that way; and then the Philadelphia works do not use cannel. We use one-half cannel. Boston gets its gas coals from Nova Scotia, at a cost much below what the same coals cost in New-York. They use some cannel, but not as much as we do.

Unless the Legislature can insure a supply of coal to New-York at the rates which prevail in Boston and Philadelphia, they should not require us to sell gas at the price which is paid in those cities As it is, the difference in price is less than the difference which is allowed between the value of cannel gas and gas made from other coals.

We are aware, Sir, that it is for our interest to reduce the price of gas, when, by so doing, we can increase the consumption, and we will reduce it as fast as we can afford to. Our past course, which you approve, will not be changed in that respect.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES ROOME.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Duke and child, Mrs. Roednight, Mr. Hugh Boyd, S. Wilbraham, Miss J. Green, Mr. and Miss Phineas, Messrs. Langerford, Berger, Louis de Champvallier, P. Manton, Robert Lamson, W. H. James, C. Vaux, Lang, Edmunds, Damarel, J. C. Crofton, Mrs. Pinker, and 119 steerage.

JAN. 2.—*In steamship John Bell, from Glasgow*—Mr. Philip Morris, and 5 in steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. Miller, Francis H. Dyers, Francis J. H. Beever, Wm. Wallon, Alex. Horbulier, A. Montano, and brother, Oscar Cohn, Mrs. Jeane Prout, R. Lamsay, lady and child, R. Hall and lady, J. H. Kiting John Ramos, James Contan, R. Parker, W. Winn, Ed. Dalton, John Hanlon, Frank L. Minott.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, &c.—B. R. Perkins, C. Mitzgen, R. Barr, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon rises ...9 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island.10 22 | Hell Gate....11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ocean Phantom, Clark, Liverpool, E. K. Alburtis; Emerald Isle, Cornish, Mobile, master.

Barks Blue Wing, French Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; E. Foster, Brower, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Nyassa, Campbell, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Avon, (Br.,) Trefry, Cork and a market Thos. James; Santiago, (Brem.) Elsebrook, Port-au Plate, Gelpcke, Kentgen & Reichelt; W. E. Kobby, Barstow, Savannah, J. & N. Smith.

Schooners Manhassett, Ward, Charleston, Wallace, Sherwood & Co; Edith, Nickerson, Harwich master; R. Post, Rowley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co; Windora, Sargent, Laguayra, Miller & Houston; E. Kidder, Harrison, Washington, D. C. Murray; E. B. Crowell, Lawson, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Inman. She brings $500,000 in specie, consigned as follows: 7 boxes gold bars, A Belmont & Co.; 1 box sovereigns, Bunge, Burlage & Co.; 1 bag do., H. C. Boyd; £50 000, Brown, Brothers & Co.; £315, Curran & Greeley, of Boston; 1,500 sovereigns, De Rham & Co.; 45 000 do., J. D. Termitye; 409 do., J. R. Griffiths; 1,500 do., Giro & Franck; 2,500 do., Ross, Kessell & Co.; 10,000 do., Hewitt & Co.; 3,500 do., Harbeck & Co. 5 000 do., Marcuse & Baltzer; 393 do., H. Marshall & Co.; 2,000 do., J. H. McGaw & Co.; 2,700 do., John Riley; 2,000 do., Schudart & Gebhardt; 3,500 do., Sturges, Clemaran & Co.; 6,000 do., James Tinker; 1,000 do., Walsh, Carver & Chase; 1,000 do., Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; 200 do., Richard Walker; 2,150 do., order.

Steamship John Bell, (Br. screw,) Scott, Glasgow Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Francis McDonald & Son. Has experienced strong westerly gales during the passage.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales during the passage. Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., lat. 36 18 N., lon. 74 15 W., passed a large iron buoy painted red, with No. 4 in white; also, a topsail-yard, with rigging, and several pieces of timber.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to Ludlam & Heineken. Passed in Hampton Roads, bark Linda, at anchor; also, steamship George's Creek, from Charleston, having put into Norfolk for coal.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship George's Creek, Willets, Savannah, via Norfolk, 7th, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Magnet, (of Boston,) King, Foo Choo Sept 6, Sunda Oct. 6, Java Head Oct. 30, Cape Good Hope Dec. 3, Equator Dec. 27, with teas to Cary & Co. Dec 7, lat. 28 25 S., lon. 37 E., spoke ship Cushing, of Newburyport, from Calcutta for Boston, 81 ds. out. Dec. 21, lat. 8 42 S., lon. 22 25, spoke ship Samuel Appleton, from Calcutta for Boston, 76 ds. out.

Ship Alexandrine, (of Bath,) Titcomb, Rotterdam 56 ds., with gin, &c., to Udolpho Wolfe. Jan. 6, lat. 28 23, lon. 44 53., saw a brig steering E., showing a light green signal, with letter F in the centre. Jan. 26, lat. 38 50, lon. 73 45, spoke bark Topeka, from Porto Rico for Bristol, R. I.

Bark Annie Buckman, (of Boston,) Potter, Hong Kong Sept. 1. Java Head Oct. 28, Cape Good Hope Dec. 3, with teas, silks &c., to master. Crossed the Equator Dec. 27, in lon. 34 30 W.; passed Guadaloupe Jan. 8. Has not had any N. E. trades. Has been within 150 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 8 ds. Nov. 28, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 26 E., signalized ship Isaiah Crowell, from Calcutta for Boston, steering W. Dec. 23, lat. 4 39 S., lon. 27 40 W., signalized ship Chasca, going W. S. W. Jan. 17, lat. 31 40 N., lon. 12, passed bark Martha Thompson, steering S., showed a private signal, with H T in it. The A. B., lost two anchors and 75 fathoms chain in Straits of Sunda.

Brig Blanche, (Br.,) Roy, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to J. S. Whitney & Co Sld. in co. with brigs Windward, for Boston, and Ada, (Br.,) for New-York.

Schr. Lord Raglan, Starling, Halifax 5 ds., with fish Whitman, Brothers & Co.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Williams, Healey, Rockland 8 ds., lime.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Knowlton, Rockland 8 ds., lime.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Bristol 2 ds.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Bark Sir Isaac Newton, from Hamburg.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) from Turks Islands 17 ds.—By steamtug Yankee.

Sailed.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Savannah. Ships Donau, (Ham.) Hamburg; Cincinnatus, London; Resolute, Liverpool; Brilliant, Antwerp; Creole, New-Orleans. Barks Althea, Amoor River; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Bermuda. Brigs Ocean Belle, Antigua; J. B. George, New-Orleans; Atlantic, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Kelpie, (Br.,) Harbor Grace, N. F.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Arr. ship Ocean Pearl, London; bark Falcon, Rio de Janeiro.

Jan. 28.—Arr. ships Pocahontas, Liverpool; Merrie England, Calcutta; bark Laura, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The hull and cargo of American ship Arabia, previously reported burned in Melbourne Harbor, were sold at auction Nov. 19, for £900.

Foreign Ports.

MATANZAS—In port Jan. 22, ships Phœnix, Broggs, discharging; Sebastopol, Hold, ldg., Rialto, Prince, wtg.; barks Albion, Lincoln, wtg.; Yeomanry, Anderson, wtg.; Philena, Winslow, ldg.; E. F. Chase, Gilker, ldg.; Lucy Francis, Jones, ldg.; Indian Belle, Tenney, ldg.; Geo. Leslie, Bradbury, wtg.; Eventide, Partridge, wtg.; St. Jago, Perry, wtg.; Thos. Curtis, Brazier, wtg.; Catalpa Huxford, wtg.; brigs Experiment, sld. for St. Marys; A. D Torrey, Griffin, wtg.; P. R. Curtis, Norwood ldg.; Susan Duncan, Drinkwater, ldg.; Croton, Ingraham, wtg; Tempest, Cobb, wtg; A. E. Millikan, Norcen, wtg.; Geo. Harris, Showers, dischg; Triad, Brown dischg.; Amanda Jane, Dyer, dischg; Chi opse, Sparrow wtg.; Essex, Linnet, dischg.; Wappoo, Wilkinson, dischg.; Rescue, Pettigill, just arr.; Aristook, Pierce, just in; schrs. Geo. Harris, Stevens, wtg; Calista Payson, ldg.; Bella Peck, Gardner, wtg.; Gen. Hersey Sprague, dischg.; Transit Davis, wtg.; Queen of the South, Chapman, just in; Quincora, Wall, just in; Santa Clara, Ellingwood, ldg.

Sld. Jan. 17, ship Loch Lamar, Lampher, Havana, for London; bark Tuson, Troll, for Cork; 19th, ships Emperor, Nickels, Falmouth, via Remedios; John Cottle, Holloway, Hampton Roads; 20th, bark Andes, Merryman, New York; B. Colard, Colard, New-York; brig J. D. Lincoln, Webber, Portland; Cyclone, McCarty, Boston; 22, schr. Geo. Marion, Griffin, Richmond.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New-York—Ships Mercury, at Havre; Wilhelmina, at Ryde; Borneo, in the Clyde

Arrived from Boston—Ship Hamlin at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Ship Euphrasia, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Ships Intrepid, and Emily A. Hall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ships Ionian, at Havre; Houghton, at Fleetwood; Mary, at Penzance; Goshen, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Fortune, from Girgenti for New-York, is ashore north of Mazapan, and will prove a total wreck.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, coraice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HARVEY—MCINTOSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by Rev. J. Keagen, THOMAS HARVEY to LOUISE E., daughter of John McIntosh, Esq.

DIED.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWARD A., son of Philip R. Kearny, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Thomas J. and Josephine M. Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 9 Boerman place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, KEZIA, widow of the late Samuel Maycock, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 241 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., without further invitation.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, LOIS BRADFORD, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, George P. Bradford, No. 38 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, JANE BUCKHAM, widow of the late Dr. Buckham, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son, George Buckham, No. 83 West 21st-st., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, the late Peter Stuyvesant, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, MARY, relict of the late Alexander Campbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Thomas N., James and Wm S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 82 West 14th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KNOX.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, of membrane croup, SAMUEL RUTHERFORD, son of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 275 8th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREGG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, MRS. ANN GREGG, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., without further notice.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart, MALCOLM MOSSMAN, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 205 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MING.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, EDWARD F. MING, only child of Emily J. and the late George H. Ming, aged 2 years 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Alexander Ming, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 110 West 38th-st., without further notice.

BUTTRE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM, youngest child of John C. and E. S. Buttre, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 48 Franklin st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this city, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th-st., on Monday, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REED, in the 77th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHARP.—In this City, on Monday

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 272, 280, 183, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 205, 211, 213, 219, 225, 233, 237, 247, 290, 294, 302, 221, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 159.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 74, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 1.

Court of General Sessions.

MOTION IN THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, counsel for James Shepherd, indicted for arson, stated to the Court that the prisoner had now been in prison three years and a half. He had once been tried, and the Court of Appeals had unanimously ordered the reversal of the decision made at the trial, declaring that there were not facts enough to raise even a probability of the prisoner's guilt. This was eight months ago, since which time counsel had been knocking at the District Attorney's Office and demanding a trial, but in vain. The prisoner was chafing under a groundless imprisonment, and anxious for a trial of the issue. Although the Court could not compel the District Attorney to proceed to trial, it might notify that officer that unless the prisoner were brought to trial at a given time, he would be discharged. The motion was now made that such a course be taken. The Court took a memorandum of the application, and promised an early decision thereon.

A BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

George Abrams, *alias* Gunion, of the Eighteenth Ward Garroters, was next put to the bar, indicted for burglary. He had previously pleaded not guilty. He now retracted, and changed the plea to guilty of burglary in the third degree; whereupon he was sentenced to State Prison for four years and nine months.

TRIAL FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Nolan, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar for trial.

Alexander McNiel testified that on the 1st of January he was talking with a young lady in the doorway of the house No. 248 Seventh-avenue, when the prisoner came up and accused witness of having taken a party down to his (prisoner's) place to whip him; witness replied that he could whip the prisoner without assistance if he wished to do so, and that he had not taken any party to his place for any such purpose; thereupon the prisoner laid his hand on the shoulder of the witness, and drawing a knife plunged it twice into the witness' body—once in his side, and once in his arm; witness did not know that he was stabbed till two or three minutes afterward; he did not strike or use any other violence against the prisoner.

Jane Daly testified that before the stabbing the prisoner had called at her house for McNiel, and had been informed that he was not there; prisoner had a knife in his hand, with which witness' arm was also cut; while they were talking McNiel came from across the street, when Nolan struck and knocked him down; witness did not see the knife used at that time by the prisoner.

Mrs. Jane Gough (for the defence) testified that she was standing by the door when the prisoner and the complainant first came together; they had some words, when the complainant struck a blow which knocked the prisoner down; he then kicked him violently.

John Redman testified that he was passing the scene of the conflict, when he saw McNiel cross over the street and strike the prisoner; this was the first and last that witness saw; he then passed along; he was not acquainted with McNiel except by sight; he had known the prisoner for two or three years.

John Kirns, saw a part of the fray; he saw the prisoner kicked by the complainant very severely; the prisoner was down and tried to get out of the way; witness knew the complainant only by sight; he had been acquainted with the prisoner a year.

William McElroy testified—That he was in company with the last witness, and saw McNiel begin the fight; witness had been making calls with Nolan that day.

At this point the trial became so uninteresting that one of the jurors was found to have fallen asleep. When he had finished his nap the examination proceeded.

Michael Hopkins testified, as the last witness had done, that the complainant commenced the fight; witness was a friend of the prisoner, but not acquainted with the complainant.

Thomas Nolan, the prisoner's brother, testified that the prisoner was a marble-cutter, and was working at the time for a Mr. O'Connor.

The prisoner's counsel addressed the jury, who took the case under the Judge's charge, and after several hours, were unable to agree, six being for acquittal and six for conviction. They were thereupon discharged.

A BURGLAR DISCHARGED.

William Rogers, indicted for an attempt at burglary, was next brought out, and discharged, as the District Attorney stated that, on the evidence he had been able to collect, he did not feel justified in asking for the further detention of the prisoner, whose associate had already been convicted.

TRIED FOR BURGLARY AND ACQUITTED.

John Miller, *alias* Curly, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar, and defended by Mr. Spencer, assigned by the Court.

Theresa G. Carissa first testified that on the 8th of December, between two and three o'clock in the night, she awoke, and saw the prisoner standing before the bed; she awoke her husband, when the prisoner fled pursued by him; she had locked the door when she went to bed; she had about seven dollars in money, and about forty dollars' worth of clothes; the back door of the house was never locked; there were four or five other families living in the house; witness identified the prisoner only by his long neck, small face and big nose."

Officer Irving testified that he arrested the prisoner, who was committed to the Tombs; next morning the prisoner's hair was found to have been cut, which he confessed that he had done to avoid identification.

For the defence, *Ann Brady* testified that she had "boarded with the prisoner's wife" from the first of December to the time of the arrest, and that the prisoner was at no time out after eleven o'clock at night; prisoner had a sitting-room and a bed-room; he and his wife slept in the bed-room, and the witness in the sitting-room, through which was the only access to the bed-room.

Counsel on both sides commented briefly, and the jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Thomas Fleming, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. The testimony was not conclusive, and the jury acquitted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landaway, Thomas Hill, Frederick Scott, Thomas Doney.

For Attempt to Ravish—Peter Miller.

For Arson—Jacob Miller.

For Forgery—George Cooper, Frank Wallace, John McGuire, John White.

For Larceny—Joseph Harsen, Richard Rigeway, James Williams, Arthur Graham, Joseph King, Arthur Sue, Richard Rutherford.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There was no session of this Court yesterday. To-day it will open at 10 o'clock, and take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Murder—William Dunnigan.

The Case of the Church of the Puritans—Dr. Cheever to be Examined.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People, ex rel. C. R. Harvey vs. *Henry A. Hart et al.*—This case came up on motion of a Commission to examine Dr. Cheever, now in Aberdeen, Scotland, and Geo. P. Edgar, at present in the State of Illinois.

The action is brought to test the title of the defendants to the office of Trustees of the Church, and the evidence sought to be obtained by the Commission is relative to illegal votess alleged to have been cast at their election.

The case was fully stated in the TIMES Jan. 25.

The Court has now decided to grant the motion to examine Dr. Cheever and Mr. Edgar. Stay of proceedings was, however, refused upon certain stipulations made by defendant's counsel.

Practice—Dismissal of Complaint for Want of Service.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Timothy Cornell and Wife vs. *John J. Burrough.*—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint in the case, on the ground that no copy had been served on the defendant's attorney.

It appears from the affidavits that a summons without the complaint was served on the defendant, and a notice of retainer was duly served on the plaintiffs' attorney by the defendant's attorney, and a demand of a copy of the complaint made therein, but that no complaint had been served. The motion was granted, with $10 costs.

John Brady for plaintiffs; W. L. Reed for defendant.

Charge of Carrying an Excess of Passengers.

UNITED STATES COMMISIEIONERS COURT.

The case of the United States against Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the British steamship *Kangaroo*, charged with bringing over, in May last, an excess of 200 passengers over and above the number she is permitted to take under passenger regulations, came up for examination yesterday before the United States Commissioners' Court. The only witness examined was Capt. J. Caffey, from the Custom House, who assisted in measuring the ship's passenger space.

As he did not make the figures, he was unable to swear positively as to the correctness of the record contained in the measurement book which was produced. From the best of his knowledge and belief, the following were the measurements of that ship's superficial space, for the accommodation of passengers, when no portion thereof was occupied as freight-room:

	Feet.		Feet.
Main steerage	3,444	Second cabin	1,040
Forward lower deck	2,568	First saloon	1,424
After lower deck	1,566	Second deck rooms	96
Total			10,162

capable of accommodating six hundred passengers. The law requires that for each passenger on the upper deck sixty square feet shall be appropriated, and on the lower deck eighteen feet. If the space between decks is seven and a half feet, fourteen feet shall be the amount for each passenger, children under one year not being computed, and those between one and eight at half each. The penalty against the captain is five hundred dollars fine, and the Government recovers fifty dollars for each passenger in excess, which in the present case, if made out, is $10,000. The case was adjourned to this day at noon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*The People ex rel. Wm. B. Beleh* vs. *Bearfal.*—Default opened on payment of disbursement and $10 costs of motion.

Goodyear ex &c. vs. *Evans et al.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, to report what are admitted.

Briggs vs. *Briggs.*—Divorce granted.

Matter of distribution of proceeds of sale of Charlotte Vanderbilt.—The parties must all consent in writing that the Court appoint a Referee, or agree upon three Referees, otherwise the three referees must be drawn under the statute.

Mian vs. *Wright.*—Motion for an injunction granted, provided plaintiff gives a bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the Court, in the sum of $5,000, conditional to pay all damage sustained in the event of defendant succeeding in the trial.

Bell vs. *Graham.*—Defendant permitted to come in and defend, on paying Referee's fees, disbursements, trial fee and costs of motion. Judgment, attachment, levy, if any, to stand as security and all proceedings had thereunder.

Application of Congregation of B'kai Israel for Leave to Sell.—Referred to Samuel Jones to take proof of the facts stated in the petition; together with his opinion.

Dunbar vs. *Dunbar.*—Motion for Receiver denied with $10 costs.

Jones vs. *Gilbert.*—Motion for an injunction denied.

Gibb vs. *Gibb.*—Divorce granted.

Hawkins vs. *Cromwell.*—Judgment ordered.

Leonard J. Cummings vs. *Carwin, et al.*—Decree settled.

Reynolds vs. *Dinsmore, et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

JUSTICE TO CAPT. LEMON—A FULL RETRACTION.

On the 11th of last December, Capt. George F. Lemon, well-known as Captain of one of the steamboats plying to Long Branch, N. J., was arrested on a charge of seduction, the complainant being Mrs. Ophelia Taylor, widow of Joseph L. Taylor, formerly Street Commissioner. Justice Welsh took the affidavit in the case at Mrs. Taylor's house, having been summoned thither by a note bearing the complainant's own signature. The Magistrate found her in a very weak condition, having three days before given birth to twins, whose paternity she charged upon the Captain. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Taylor appeared at the Tombs and made the following affidavit, contradicting the main features of her previous statement, and upon the strength of it the complaint against Capt Lemon most likely will be dismissed:

Ophelia F. Taylor, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I have heard the complaint read in this case; it is not true; it ought not to have been made at all; I was not seduced under a promise of marriage.

Cross-examined—The complaint should not have been made; I was forced to it by Geo. Mountjoy; he said my children would be taken away from me unless I made it; I was confined to my sick bed when I made the complaint; Mountjoy said I must get out a complaint for seduction against George Frank Lemon, here present; it was in consequence of that I made the complaint before Justice Welsh, at my house; Justice WELSH came to my house; I got up out of my bed because I knew Justice WELSH was coming; I was sitting up when the complaint was made and was dressed, in my chair; this was three days after my confinement with child; I wish now to withdraw the complaint by me made against Lemon.

OPHELIA F. TAYLOR.

Sworn before me this 28th day of January, 1861.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

The George Mountjoy mentioned above, was connected in business with Mr. Taylor, and since the death of the latter, has, as is stated, assumed the management of his widow's affairs; she is reputed to be wealthy.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious on *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 135 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ADvertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIDE of Pleasantville at Stanford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of adopting an entire orphan girl, between the ages of two and nine years; none need apply but for the most prepossessing and intelligent. Address Box No. 277 Jersey City Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

Will this day add to their large stock of FAMILY GOODS, One thousand pieces of superior SHEETING LINENS, From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.

ALSO, BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.

ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, At manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will open on MONDAY, JAN. 28, A large stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, of recent importation, suitable for the present and coming seasons—all of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY,

204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

Winding-up Sale of BALMORAL SKIRTS this season. Will open THIS MORNING,

1,000 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 50, usual price $2 50.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 75, usual price $2 75.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 00, usual price $3 00.
800 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50, usual price $3 50.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 9s.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 6s.
150 Childs' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 4s.

A Job Lot—1 000 doz. Ladies' fine CAMBRIC LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ a doz., cost $2 50 to import.
A Job Lot—500 doz. large ALL LINEN TOWELS, $2 a doz., usual price $3.
Closing a job lot, 500 doz. Ladies' WHITE RIBBED LAMB'S WOOL HOSE, 2s, usual price 4s.
Will open new styles HEAD-DRESS and DRESS CAPS, BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL VEILS.
Full line Ladies' UNDER-CLOTHING and CORSETS.
New importation of 1 000 doz. Ladies' HEAVY COTTON HOSE, adapted to the season.
New importation fine POINT COLLARS, new designs.
New importation GUIPURE COLLARS and VEILS.
Another invoice of 500 doz. Ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES, All sizes, all colors, warranted BEST QUALITY IMPORTED, 62 cents a pair.
Full assortment RIBBONS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

R. H. MACY,

NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS WILL BE SOLD AT COST!!!!!!

W. R. ROBERTS'

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

NO. 252 BOWERY.

LADIES,

The time for securing great bargains in RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS is drawing to a close, as everything must be sold preparatory to the new firm MOVING TO NEW PREMISES WITH NEW GOODS.

A desirable lot of PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS CHEAP.

RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS—WINTER goods selling off cheap; zephyr hoods, Sontags, cowls, leggins armlets, mittens, scarfs and gloves; Saxony yarns, dress trimmings and buttons, French and wool wadding, small wares and fancy goods; trimmings cheap, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts. SHEPHERD'S.

ATC. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 62 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE DE LA LUISSE FRANchise, desire le placer dans une famille comme femme de chambre, ou pour donner les premières instructions aux enfants. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 63 West 29th-st., au coin de la 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SCOW or old vessel of about 60 tons capacity; also an engine and boiler of about 5 horse power. Apply to L. HAYDEN, No. 108 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to assist with children; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses, or would take a regular waiter's place; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do sewing. Call at No. 42 9th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a good situation for a most excellent and respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she has been well trained, and is very efficient in every respect; she has the best of City reference. Address WALL, Box No 573, Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 29 McDougal-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 191 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread, pastry and cake baker; also, understands all kinds of dessert, soups, meats, poultry and game; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 165 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Charles, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c; has City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first class understanding her business in all its branches with good reference, wants a situation. Address A. Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook, who understands her business, would assist in washing if required; can show good City reference. Call at No. 135 Crosby-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as first class cook. City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st, next door to Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent girls, who lived in the City of London and also in this City, situations in one family—one as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; the other as waitress and chamber-maid, and to take charge of the silver; wages, $10 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 115 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understand her business, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 8th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 161 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or to do general housework, or go as laundress; can be seen at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good German girl, in a plain, private family, as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman. Apply at No 382 East 10th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has six years' City reference from one family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an industrious Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; makes good bread, and can do family cooking. Call at No 37 Allen-st., candy-store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress; she understands the doing up of linens and muslins in good style; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been for years in charge of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands and will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would wait on a lady; understands hairdressing perfectly; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a genteel German girl, to take charge of children, &c.; would teach them German; would go as waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY RESPECTable young married woman a situation as wet nurse, with a fine lot of milk; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can take charge of a lady's wardrobe, make ladies' morning dresses and shirts in style; quick at the needle; all styles of family sewing and children's clothes; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced person to go to Europe or California with a lady or family; highest references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BEYMER, No. 135 Reade-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av. where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety, including French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 62 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, (single;) is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City reference. Address R. S. N., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has good City reference. Call, or address, at No. 79 Bleecker-st. for L. E., or a note addressed to Box No. 201 *Times* Office will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man; understands the management of horses and is a careful driver; would go a short distance in the country if required; would do waiting if necessary; will make himself generally useful; very best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as coachman; has got first class City reference; perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., care P. Traitor, saddlery establishment, No. 564 Broadway, near Bond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlerystore, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can furnish the best of recommendations. Address J. H., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to do garden work if required. Address B. H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; is a first rate grape-grower; had in the last place one of the finest gardens in the Union, with grapery and green-house; is a married man, with no incumbrance; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call, or address by note M. L. Y., at No. 9 John st., Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seedstore.

AS GARDENER.—A PERMANENT SITUATION wanted, by a man with a small family; the advertiser is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; thoroughly acquainted with his business; no objection to superintend a farm with the garden department; has 13 years of the best reference to certify. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c; best of reference given. Address T. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant single German, as gardener and farmer; understands green-house grafting and botany; good reference will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a man that understands the care of green-house and grapery; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; will give the best of City references. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, or groom, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid of hard work. Address B. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Frenchman as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to L. M., care of Mme. A. Alviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, stating where an interview can be had, will receive immediate answers.

A WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White-st.

A WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD reference from his present employer, wishes a situation as waiter; is active honest, sober and willing, and of genteel address; a good home in preference to high wages. Send or call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house, with satisfactory City reference. Call at or address No. 230 6th av., corner 15th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

A WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has long city reference from most respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No 62 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY TO DRIVE and take care of horses and carriage, and work on a farm near the City; one who is capable may find a good place by addressing FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; she must be smart, tidy and willing to do her duty, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 132 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; a City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., at 12 o'clock, M.

AN INVALID NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTant to attend on an invalid lady; she must know something of nursing; also, of housekeeping, and be able to read aloud well. Apply, by letter only, to No. 171 West 23d-st. Address C.

A WRITER.—WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, near the City, a lady or gentleman to write in a private office; one accustomed to writing in the office of an editor or author, and possessing a talent for poetry preferred. A pleasant time and quite moderate compensation given. Address, with references, stating qualifications, terms, &c., AUTHOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A DENTIST WANTS A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education, who can speak German or other foreign languages, to learn dentistry in all its branches; he must be able to support himself for one year. Address, stating age, qualifications and references, A. C., Dentist, No. 422½ Broadway, Broadway Post-office, N. Y.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—ONE about 15 or 18 years of age, and living with his parents preferred. To a good boy good opportunities for studying and $50 per year will be given. Inquire at No. 6 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

COLORED BOY WANTED—BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 20, that is accustomed to waiting, and can come well recommended; no other need apply, at No. 227 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO NOTES OF J. Y. LILLICK & CO.—First note, No. 827, dated Dec. 3, 1860, eight months, $446 84; second note, No. 828, dated Dec. 22, 1860, eight months, $446 80; payable to the order of G. F. Everson, at the Irving Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said notes. They were not indorsed.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 21ST inst., coming from No. 551 Broadway to Brooklyn, (by South Ferry,) a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, marked "M. E. S. W.—A. W. L." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27TH INST., in walking along 30th-st., 4th-av. to 37th-st., Madison-av. to 38th-st., and returning by Madison-av. to 30th st., A MINK MUFF AND CAPE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 115 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN, T. P. CORBALLY, } Principals.

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE-AGED LADY, highly educated, is desirous to add to the number of her pupils by giving instruction at their residences, in English, French and music. Apply for further information to W. AUXHURST TOWNSEND, Office No. 42 Pine-st.

AS ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, entirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,591 Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN TEACHing in New-York, desires to give private tuition in the Classics or Mathematics. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The Farm of Jane Mandeville, deceased, containing sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation, lying in New Jersey, about 25 miles from this City. For full particulars inquire of JNO. S. BERRY, No. 321 West 24th-st.

FARM.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway:

TWO LARGE SLEIGHS.
THREE ALBANY CUTTERS,
TWO PORTLAND SLEIGHS.

Also, bells, robes, &c. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tools, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the motive equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, or for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New-York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each line 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. F. DE WITT, No. 86 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.

PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRANCE, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th avs., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lots, southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above-described buildings, each 20x86 feet; lots, each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 103d-st.; lot, 25.5x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.8½x100; building, 24.8½x60.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av. 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs, mink sable do., stone martin do., pink do., Siberian squirrel do., Siberian squirrel belly do., imitation do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes rock martin do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.; sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear fancy do., &c.; also, gents' caps collars and gloves of various kinds, forming as a whole a fine and beautiful assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union square, Household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, armchairs, &c., in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet tables and washstands, carpets, oil cloths, &c. ALSO, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber, parlor, dining-room and library furniture, en suite and separate; mattresses, mirrors, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1855, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. ARCHIBALD MORRELL, residing at No. 8 East 33d-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, both heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN HOUTEN & CAMPBELL, Builders, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by

H. J. VAN HOUTEN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $20.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at their cost, to pay advances.

J. H. BARRINGER, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 26, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STORE NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES, ACCORDING TO the usages of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) will be held (D. V.) in the large hall of the Bleecker Buildings, 6d and after the THIRD SABBATH in February, (11th,) under the ministry of Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed.) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106,154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 | 1,574,000
To al profits for 18½ years | $11,852,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash | 7,655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 | $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cortlius Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward S. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND, JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE, GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES ROY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES ROY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 26, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 59 Wall-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST-RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

KEOKUK, FORT DESMOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

REMOVAL.—THE HANOVER BANK IS REmoved from No. 37 to the new building No. 33 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1825.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSELL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Pres. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON BUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Ootheut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS, MANUFACtured by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official seal of Great Britain. Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all eruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced the same. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices in No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) equally infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His celebrated remedy, HUNTER'S MED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to have, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for cure of local as well as the adjutary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN Fire Insurance Company. No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 52 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knife for Cards, at RIVERDELL'S, 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Heckley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

R. D. COYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MOUNT VERNON, TUESDAY, Jan. 29.
GUNTSVILLE, THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $24; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BEE, W.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Albany, $25; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No 13 Broadway.

The ALABAMA, Capt GEO R. SCHENCK, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDES & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt SCOTT, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM will sail TUESDAY, Feb. 19. Apply to

FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 87 Broad st., corner of South William.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY..... 5th February.
MONDAY..... 4th March

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the so-called Abolitionists of the North, in regard to the Slavery question, and the naturally attendant results of such expression and such acts; have sought, by the publication of ordinances, the seizure of certain property, and the occupancy of certain forts belonging to this Government, to break up and destroy this Union, in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution before named; and, whereas, a calm and deliberate survey of the alleged causes of grievance of the portion of our people who are thus seeking to destroy this Government, does not, in our opinion, exhibit any just cause for the violent and unwarrantable actions and language of the people aforesaid.

And Whereas, On the broad questions of justice, and of reciprocal benefits and obligations, we are willing to concede to the people of the South, perfect and entire equality in this Union, even to the extent of protecting slaves in all the Territories, *as property*, without representation; as also the inviolability of the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists, or in places under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States, within the boundaries of such States:

And Whereas, From our long fidelity to the interests of the South, from our devotion to her people, our intimate relations, and our undoubted and unquestionable sympathy for her, we have the right to speak to her in the plainest language, and to condemn, in unqualified words, what we cannot in any wise approve:

And Whereas, From such identity of interest, from such devotion, from such actual sympathy, the people of the South owe to our words, our sincere convictions, and our firm determination, a more careful and deliberate consideration than might otherwise be accorded;

And Whereas, We feel in the most solemn manner, the responsibility of every word which we now declare, and that we should be unworthy of our citizenship if we allowed any other considerations to enter into these deliberations, than those which have for their end the happiness and welfare of the entire people of this Union; *Therefore*, with these clearly expressed views of the powers and perpetuity of this Government, the rights of States, the obligations of the Executive, the duties of citizenship, and the proper interpretation of the SPIRIT of the Constitution relating to the peculiar property of the South;

Be it Resolved, That we regard the "Constitution of the United States," and "the laws made in pursuance thereof," as the "Supreme Law of the Land;" and we hold it to be the duty of every citizen of this country—civil, military and judicial—to live up to the obligations of such Constitution and such laws, and to support them upon all occasions and under every circumstance.

Resolved, That we consider the most fitting means of redressing any grievances of the people under the Constitution to be, either by petition to Congress, as provided for by Article 1st of the "Amendments to the Constitution," by the ballot-box, or by proper appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that in none of the proceedings of recent occurrence do we see any sufficient cause for any other appeal than to these.

Resolved, That the right of revolution and to take up arms against the Constitutional authorities, does not exist, and never has existed, except in cases of direct aggression, of overt acts of oppression, or where the liberties of a people are assailed or denied; and that in no case do we find any such justification for those who now stand with arms in their hands, arrayed against our common Union.

Resolved, That we fully understand and appreciate the great doctrine of "satisfied nationalities;" and that we conceive, under all circumstances, that it is the majority who should be satisfied, and who, in Republican Governments, should in all cases rule; and that, in recent events, we see no sufficient reason for a disappointed and small minority to ingulf a large, conservative and generous majority in their common ruin.

Resolved, That we consider the question of Slavery as one depending entirely upon the great Laws of Nature, and that it is vain for men to legislate upon it, or seek to confine it within arbitrary limits; it has existed, and will always exist, in some form or other, obedient to the universal principle of earth's economy, until *organic forces* shall have been brought into action to take the place of human labor, for the peculiar purposes to which slave labor is now devoted.

Resolved, That, while we are determined to check the movements of the so-called Abolition SIS of the North, as detrimental to the views and interests of a still larger majority of our fellow-citizens of the South, we earnestly call upon such Abolitionists, and those agreeing with them in sentiment, and actuated by what they regard as a high principle, to exercise their influence, power and means solely in the development of such mechanical agents as may in the course of time be fitted to perform the functions now exacted from slave labor alone; and that we regard such a direction of their energies and means as being more consistent with Divine precept and human sentiment, than ravaging one portion of the human race against the other, with all the attendant results of rapine, bloodshed and barbarism.

Resolved, That we hold it is as one of the necessities of the moment that some clear and distinct method should be established for the settlement of all National, State, political or other difficulties for which a proper method is not already indicated by the Constitution; and that we regard the Supreme Court of the United States as the proper arbiter of all such questions, and especially of all political questions beyond the apparent remedy of legislation or popular suffrage; and that such provisions should be made at the earliest practicable moment, as will create a proper means of resort to such tribunal on such issues.

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn all party or political action founded on sectional lines; we regard them as dangerous to our liberties and subversive of the spirit of our institutions; and we earnestly call upon every lover of this Union to discountenance and oppose any organization or party which seeks on geographical questions, to array one portion of our people against another.

Resolved, That we are in favor of offering to the South every honorable concession, of guaranteeing to her perfect equality within the Union, and a full and unqualified protection of all her interests; and at the same time emphatically declaring to her that we deny the right of any State or portion of our people under any circumstances to withdraw from this Union, or to set up, or attempt to set up, any separate and distinct nationality upon the soil won for us by the blood and sacrifices of our ancestry, and bequeathed to us as a Nation, one and undivided.

Resolved, That we regard certain "Ordinances of Secession," recently passed by Conventions purporting to represent the people in certain States as being to the fullest extent as unconstitutional and illegal as the so-called "Personal Liberty bills," which have equally disgraced the pages of some of the other States of this Republic; and we earnestly call upon the Legislatures, the Conventions, and especially upon the PEOPLE of such States, to sweep alike "Personal Liberty bills" and "Secession Ordinances" from their otherwise spotless records.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, although evincing by the immense majority of votes cast against him, their opposition to the principles of his party, still feel and acknowledge that the President elect has been elevated to his high office by the fair suffrages of the people, and having been so elected it becomes the duty of all portions of the people of this Union, without regard to party, to sustain him as the Chief Executive of this Government when he shall have entered upon the duties of his office; and, that we, the citizens of New-York, laying aside all party differences, and in the great majority looking our political defeats in the face as becomes freemen, pledge ourselves to stand by the President and the Constitution so long as the one shall live and act up to the spirit, and the clearly expressed obligation of the other.

Resolved, That the honor, integrity and glory of our National flag—of that proud banner whose stars and stripes have heralded our greatness and our humanity on every sea—which has led the legions of the Republic through many a hard-fought field to glorious victory—which has shrouded the remains of a Moultrie, a Decatur, a Morgan, a Pulaski, a De Kalb, a Steuben, a Herkimer, a Montgomery, a Kosciusco, a Lafayette, a Washington, and thousands of great hearts which never beat except with love for our people and prayers for this Union; which has been the hope and pride of all the world; which has waved defiance in the face of tyrants, and has been like a star of hope to the oppressed; which has floated over the hails of the Montezumas, and penetrated the frozen zones; which has kissed the breezes of Heaven from the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and penetrated the remotest regions of earth; which was first unfurled at Bunker Hill, and has never yet known dishonor!—that the honor, integrity, and glory of that flag—the hope of our hearts and the palladium of our rights—must and shall be protected and sustained under all circumstances, and at all hazards, both from intestine enemies and from foreign foes.

Resolved, That for the sake of restoring harmony to this great Republic, and to spare the people from the horrors of civil war, we are ready and willing to adopt either one of the three following propositions as a basis for settlement of the pending differences between the North and South, to wit: 1. The Crittenden compromise as originally offered in the Senate. 2. A division of the Territories into two States, and their immediate admission, one with a slave Constitution and the other with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. 3. The admission of slaves into the common Territories under constitutional protection as property, upon the same basis as any other property, and without representation; but, in view of the necessity for immediate action, we regard the wisest and best measure of pacification to be that first named, the "Crittenden Compromise;" and we earnestly call upon Congress, and each and every member thereof, to lay aside, for the National welfare, all party considerations, and to stay the fearful revolution which now threatens the destruction of this glorious Union, by the prompt and immediate adoption of the resolutions in which such measures are embodied.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New-York, earnestly call upon the people of the South, who are now in arms against their common country, to RECONSIDER the determination which have led them to their present pass, and which have brought such sorrow upon this Republic; we appeal to them by the sacred memories of the past; by the graves of our common ancestry; by the paternal admonitions of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" by the prayers of humanity throughout the world; by our ties of consanguinity, and in the name of HIM who ruleth the universe; begging and imploring them, by every holy tie, and for every noble consideration, to lay down their arms and return once more to the circle of our common brotherhood, and their duty as citizens.

And finally Resolved, In view of all the matters more fully expressed in the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, and with a full and clear perception of the rights and wrongs of the South, and of her duties as well as ours, and of the shortcomings of a portion of our brethren of the North, and of the duties and obligations of the Chief Executive, and the several Administrative and Judicial Departments of this Government; and with the sincere conviction that this Union is of more value and importance than any institution existing under its protection; that we, the citizens of New-York, will stand by and protect the rights, property and interests of the South, under and obedient to the Constitution, and to the duties which we owe to them on the common ground of national brotherhood, *so long as they shall be entitled to such adherence and protection on such grounds of national brotherhood*; and while we are willing patiently to negotiate, to wait, to conciliate, to consider all the people of the South as still the children of this Union, to make every possible concession, and to stand forth as the foremost of mediators, and to bear the brunt, if need be, of any and all Northern opposition, we emphatically declare that should the time ever come when any portion of the people of this country shall place themselves in such an IRRECONCILABLE POSITION as will compel us to regard them as foreigners standing in the way of the progress of the nation, such people and their institutions will then have forfeited forever all claim upon our consideration, protection and support; and we SHALL THEN BE READY to evince in a more tangible manner our devotion to this Union, and our fidelity to our National Government.

As a whole, the resolutions were received with favor, especially those portions declaring that the Union should be preserved, that there was no cause for secession, and that the North should agree to one of three compromises, viz.: the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution, or the admission of all the territories as two States—one with a slave and the other with a free Constitution; or the recognition of slavery as property in the Territories—as property only and without representation.

The resolution approving of the support of Mr. LINCOLN as the Chief Executive of the nation, met, however, with a different fate. It was received with mingled cheers and hisses. As the cheers subsided, the hisses would be renewed, then the cheers would be revived. The attempt to hiss down the closing part of the resolutions was put down, and the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," created a burst of enthusiasm. Three patriotic cheers were given for "the stars and stripes." Amid the uproar the Chair decided the resolutions adopted.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

There were now loud and continued calls for "BRADY," and to "put the resolutions," and as Mr. BRADY made his appearance he was warmly welcomed. The audience cheered him in every style—as "BRADY," as "JAMES T. BRADY," as "JIM BRADY," and then as "BRADY" again.

Mr. BRADY commenced by saying that he did not know any reason why this splendid meeting should in any way depart from the rules by which other deliberative bodies were governed. The resolutions were subject to comment by any gentleman who approved of the whole or disapproved of any portion. It was not to be expected that they would all be quite agreed on the various constitutional questions suggested in the preamble, or the doctrines set forth in the resolutions; but there was one thing they could do, and there was one thing they would do, and that was irrespective of all political dogmas and all political parties—to make that hall ring that night, whenever a sentiment was uttered in favor of preserving forever the Union of the American States. [Thunders of applause.] For himself, he did not wish to speak if he could not be heard enunciating his views. It was this cursed intolerance that denied the freedom of speech in various sections of this Union, that had made the greatest mischief. Let this meeting set an example that should do credit to the occasion that had brought it together. If there was a Southern man here, he could not love the South better than he (the speaker.) He had battled for the rights of the South all his life, and had done so in the last conflict. [Applause.] He had the honor of being the only man in the Nation to favor the nomination of JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Presidency, [applause] if he was correct in his historic recollection; and at least he claimed to be sincere in what he was about to say. South Carolina was settled by those from the land of his ancestors, [applause,] and that might account for the display of overzeal with which her proceedings had been characterized. Nations, like individuals, were characterized by peculiarities, and any who would contradict that proposition, he would transmit, like WENDELL PHILLIPS and his confreres, to some other land—they were too good for this earth. [Laughter and applause.] With regard to American Slavery, there were a variety of conflicting opinions. He believed, with JEFFERSON, that "absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the vital principle of all Republics. The Opposition had submitted to the election of JACKSON, although it was a hard thing for them. He had submitted to the election of HARRISON and TAYLOR and VAN BUREN. The fact was, that under all Governments, we must submit to absolute despotism in some shape, and our despotism was this "absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority." Talk about the Amphyctrionic League—the old Roman and Grecian Leagues—what were they, all or any of them, in comparison to this league—what were their results in comparison to the results of this Republic? He trusted that they all had fresh in their minds the eloquent speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, on this topic. [Cheers for ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.] Of all the crumbling of ancient Republics that they had ever read, what could equal the disintegration of this? Had any of them been iconoclasts? It was reserved for us to be the destroyers of our own greatness. And yet no responsible person in this land—*no intellectual man North or South, had stated specifically and clearly any cause which would justify such an act as that now contemplated.* [Voices—"No," "No."] He would ask the Press to do him the justice to request that any man of the South should put down in writing, on one page of note-paper, the causes which in his judgment should justify the destruction of the American Union. It was suggested that the election of LINCOLN was sufficient cause to justify South Carolina. *But, was the election of Lincoln the triumph of Abolitionism in this country?* [Voices—"No," "No."] Who said it was? Was it the will of the majority of the people of the United States? [Voices—"No," "No."] Or even in the thirteen Free States, would any rational man contend that this was a verdict in favor of Abolitionism? [Voices—"No," "No."] He was disposed to do justice to his political opponents, and would tell them that wherever the charge came from, it was not true. [Voices—"No," "No," and applause.] The South was under a very great misapprehension when they permitted their minds to be occupied with a notion so unjust. For himself he knew numbers of that party—merchants, lawyers and others who hated a ranting, canting, lantern-jawed Abolitionist as much as he did himself. [Laughter and applause.] He would call their attention to the election in Pennsylvania—was that an Abolition State? [Cries of "no," "no."] He believed he was not good at figures, [laughter,] even figures of Rhetoric, [laughter;] in fact, the result of the last election in Pennsylvania had been so melancholy that it drove all the arithmetic out of his head. [Laughter.] He was up at Albany when he heard the result, and they had a Wide-Awake procession for his special edification. Well, it gave about 80,000 plurality. [A VOICE—"93,000."] He thanked his friend—if he had gone to school to him he should not have made such a mistake, [laughter;] and now what was the majority? [A VOICE—"62,000."] Well it was very large. As to the charge that it was a triumph of Abolition in this State—he knew something about that—he ran for Governor, [laughter,] and several of his personal friends insisted that he was running yet. [Laughter and applause.] How did the Democracy stand in this State? Was the result here any fair test of their strength? [Voices—"No," "No."] They were divided in consequence of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, for which the South was, at least, equally responsible with the North. He had taken the name of BRECKINRIDGE, and gone forth to battle hopeless of victory, [A VOICE—"Good boy,"] to prevent the South from being able to say that a contest had occurred in this State without the South having any organized representative. [Applause.] How was the result here? His good friend KELLY and himself had been consigned to private life, which it was believed they would adorn, [laughter,] and MORGAN was elected. [Cheers and hisses.]

A VOICE—"Three groans for MORGAN."

MANY VOICES—"Oh, no—shame—no, no."

He hoped that if any man wanted to cheer he would be allowed to, as it might do his candidate good, and could do no harm. [Applause.] He had himself addressed a meeting where there were twenty of his friends and all the rest were against him. [Laughter.] There was 50,000 majority for LINCOLN in this State, but it must not be forgotten *that there was one hundred thousand majority against negro suffrage.* How could the Republican Party reconcile that? Was the black man any less entitled to his suffrage than his freedom? He would rather go with PHILLIPS than SEWARD, *who was now whining and weeping over the very ruin that he had made, in commencing, years ago, the construction of a great party, and now desired to retard the consequences of its triumph.* He said, therefore, that this Presidential election did not justify the South in supposing that there was any judgment in favor of Abolitionism. He complained that the South should not desert the Democracy of the North in the hour of the end of the battle, and deprive them of aid to again elevate the old Democratic banner in triumph. [Applause.] He was glad to see that the State that gave birth to HENRY CLAY and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was still loyal to the Union. But there was another class of Southern statesman who were opposed to him, who said they would not submit to the election of LINCOLN, or to any rule but their own; that if LINCOLN was elected they would divide the Union. They had done much injury to the Democracy of the North; for during the late canvass he had had warm personal friends come to him, and though they had been Democrats all their lives, they said they would no take part in an election that was to have but one result. Suppose the North had made such a threat to the South,—how would it have been received? He had no sympathy with rhodomontade, with demonstrations of military force, which could have no practical effect, or for men who could *lay their sacrilegious and criminal hands upon the property of the American Union.* He asked all right-hearted Americans in that assembly, while they were willing to do justice to the South, to consider what was due to their own country and its flag. [Applause.] He would ask the South to stay in the Union. He would guarantee it equality and protection. *Let them abandon this secession, and give the Republican Party a chance to show its weakness.* He said that with all due respect to any Republicans present. [Applause.] They would discover, in less than two years, the Abolition element going off; SEWARD, SUMNER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and the other leaders would all be going in different directions. He reviewed the history of nullification in 1831, showing that that might have been justifiable in some degree on the ground of complaint that the General Government had violated the Federal compact; while in the present case there was no charge against the Federal Government—only a pretence that the local laws of some of the States were unconstitutional. He would beg leave to direct the attention of his brethren of South Carolina to extracts from speeches of distinguished men from their own State, and in this connection read a passage from a letter written by Gen. JACKSON in 1831, in reply to an invitation to attend a Union meeting "to revive in its full force the benign spirit of Union, and to renew mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Gen. JACKSON approved of the objects of the meeting, and said that American Independence cannot exist without union, and with it is eternal." He also read extracts from the speeches of J. L. PETTIGREW, Hon. W. DAYTON, Hon. H. S. LAGARE, enunciating the most fervid Union sentiments. *As to the real cause which led to this secession of South Carolina, he believed it would be developed, with time, place and circumstance—giving an explanation of the movement, wholly disconnected from the political affairs of the country.* The conservative men of South Carolina could not resist the current, and were obliged to sail with it; he was sorry to see that the women, too,—God bless the noble daughters of South Carolina,—were all going for secession, although it had been said that the ladies all go for the Union—to a man. [Laughter.] He had some hope that at last in answer to the appeal of some fair one, the men of South Carolina would be ready to turn away from secession and stand by the Union of these States. Now he wished to say to South Carolina—and he selected South Carolina for convenience—what he said was addressed to the other Cotton States as well—to South Carolina he said: Grant you secession, grant you're out of the Union, grant all the Cotton States go with you, grant the whole South goes—what then? You are no longer our brothers. What are we to do? They might take away the Union, but there was one name that they could not take away. We are, we have been, we ever shall be Americans. [Loud applause.] They of the South might select any flag, motto, device they pleased. We would do the same. But while one man existed we would be Americans. We would have ships, arms, navies, and we would battle for the country in the future as we had done in the past. [Applause.] He said this in no spirit of bravado. How much more beautiful than to see brethren arrayed against each other it would be to contemplate the sons of the Palmetto State and our own marching together against a common foe. As to their coming together again after separation, it would be impossible. If the men of the South would persist in withdrawing from us, they could not expect us to leave our firesides to share their dangers from their slaves and other sources, but if they would go we must go our way. We had sixteen States here at the North,—

A VOICE—Nineteen.

Mr. BRADY—Yes, nineteen—six more than there were at the time the Union was formed. We had intelligence, education and internal prosperity, and we had physical power enough to meet any power on earth. [Applause.] It was painful to contemplate any thing like a collision, but if the South was a separate nation, there must be an appeal to arms Some said she would appeal for aid to that sceptred assassin and perjurer, LOUIS NAPOLEON. [Hisses and applause.] Some said she would seek assistance from Great Britain. The South did not say so, but some had said so who took a narrow view. Why, did not they know that we could command the harbors of the South? [Applause.] Unless the South could raise its own provisions as well as cotton, she could not for a moment prevail against the North. There was a great deal of nonsense at the South, but they would sober down after a while and come to regard things as they are. There were men of as much intelligence at the South as at the North, and they would place things right by and by, and then the people of the South would discover several things. They would discover, first, that the Government of the United States had in no wise injured them; second, that the freemen of the North could be associated so as to dispose of the Slavery question, so that there should be no further agitation of it. Whatever occurred, we continued to be Americans, and we wanted the South Carolinians to continue to be Americans with us. In navigating the Ship of State, we want not to depend, like the mariner, upon a single guiding star, but we wanted both the North Star and the Southern Cross shining at the same time, and leading us on to a glorious destiny. In conclusion, addressing himself to the South Carolinians, whom he would always love as brothers, and if they departed from us, would regard their vacant place among us as a father would regard the vacant seat of a son that had departed from his house, hoping for his return—he wanted the South Carolinians to indulge in a little reminiscence.

Mr. BRADY concluded by reading a Union ode, composed, he believed, by Dr. GILMER, which was sung in Charleston at a Union banquet on the 4th of July, 1831. He concluded amid loud cheers.

There were loud calls for "COCHRANE!" and a gentleman came forward and read a letter from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, in which that gentleman promised to be present if he could, expressed the fear that it would be impossible, declared his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and his belief that the voice of New-York at this time would have great weight. [Applause.]

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE next addressed the meeting. He read from the Charleston *Courier* a paragraph characterising him as a coercionist, which, he said, did him great injustice. He rose to declare that, while no State had a right to leave the Union, no man would be a Christian who would be willing to see the country imbrued with blood for any mere abstract idea. He was not present when the resolutions were offered, but he understood that they supported the Crittenden resolutions. Those in favor of them would say "Aye," those opposed "No." [There were loud cries of "Aye," and a few "Noes," and then three cheers for CRITTENDEN.] Mr. WALBRIDGE said that while they were here endeavoring to ascertain how the Union might be saved, their representatives in Congress were idling away their time. He wanted a voice to go forth from New York that should stay the rising storm. As he was not present when the resolutions were read, and did not know what there might be in them that some would object to, he offered a separate resolution, declaring that the meeting was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The President took the vote on the resolutions. There were loud "Ayes," and a few "Noes."

Mr. WALBRIDGE continued, expressing his adherence to the Union, but if disunion was to come, in the name of God he implored that the separation should take place without violence and without blood. He had deemed it his duty to come there and declare that in his opinion New-York was ready to make any compromise rather than see the sky lurid with the blaze of war.

The Union Glee Club then favored the audience with a song entitled "The Ship of State," after which the President introduced Hon. HENRY M. HYDE.

Mr. HYDE said that misrepresentation had been the cause of all our difficulties; it was a misunderstanding of the sentiments and intentions of the people of the different sections of the country. He believed that all our difficulties would yet be settled amicably. If individuals could meet together, and talk over, and settle their difficulties, why not nations? Compromise was what was needed, and he believed the mass of the people were already settling down upon ground similar to that occupied in the Crittenden resolutions. Much had been said about coercion; he did not think there would be any necessity for coercion, but if it were resorted to it would end in civil war. He believed that calmness and persuasion would reconcile all our differences. If, however, permanent separation should take place it would be the beginning of war. There was no need to talk of coercion—separation itself would be inevitable war. Let each man surrender a portion of his sentiments and prejudices, and meet his brethren upon a common platform which would preserve peace and save our common country. He called upon all present to express themselves in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. OAKSMITH then read a letter from Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing the conviction that nothing would be done by the present Congress to settle our difficulties, and that Southern Confederacy would speedily be formed, when the question would arise whether its independence should be recognized, or whether the power of the General Government should be tested. Mr. OAKSMITH then offered a resolution that three Commissioners from this City be appointed to visit the Conventions of the Seceding States immediately, and confer with the delegates of the people in regard to the peace and integrity of this Union, and report the result of their visit to the people of this City at the earliest practicable moment.

The resolution was adopted amidst great applause, and calls were made upon the Chairman to name the Commissioners before the meeting adjour. ed.

In a few moments Mr. ODDEN nominated the following gentlemen as said Commissioners: Jas. T. BRADY, CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, APPLETON OAKSMITH.

The nominees were enthusiastically accepted, and after a short speech from Mr. MCMAHON, which was highly partisan in its character, and was greeted with mingled applause and hisses, the meeting adjourned while the band played the "Star-spangled Banner."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Several communications were received from the Departments.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, remonstrating against any legislation or giving any protection to Slavery in the Territories.

Also a petition of 700 citizens of New-York, praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act of 1793 and the act of 1850 in relation to fugitive slaves. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of Dr. RAOL, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention held in 1858 and 1859, transmitting the proceedings of the Convention, and a petition asking for the passage of the Railroad bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of MOSES DAVENPORT and others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a speedy passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILSON said these men prayed for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit: The recognition of Slavery, and its protection south of latitude 36° 30', not only in the existing territory, but in territory not yet conquered, purchased or stolen; the denial of any power in Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it existed in Virginia, and to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to Territories recognizing Slavery; to pay the owner the full value of a fugitive slave when the Marshal was prevented arresting him by intimidation, and to take from persons of the African race the right of suffrage, which they have possessed in Massachusetts since the Constitution passed by the Revolutionary Fathers was adopted in 1780; and acquire territory in Africa or South America, and send, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, such free negroes as the States may wish to have removed from their limits. For the adoption of these honorable and humane provisions in the Constitution beyond the power of the people ever to change, the people of the Free States would secure the immense concession of making the fee of the Commissioner no greater for remanding a man to Slavery than for discharging him as a freeman. Surely the prayer of men of Massachusetts for such objects ought to be heeded by the Senate of the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented resolutions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution inquiring if the Secretary of the Senate had executed the order in favor of the widow of LOUIS F. LINN, formerly United States Senator from Missouri; and if NOT, what is the reason?

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a large number of petitions from Michigan and other States, asking the passage of his resolutions referring the present difficulties to the people for settlement.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting of Railroad Presidents and officers, lately held in this city.

Mr. HALE objected to their reception, if they were not addressed to the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said there was a request in the resolutions that he presented to the Senate, and claimed that they had a right to be heard.

Mr. HALE said if such a precedent were sanctioned the files would be cumbered by the proceedings of little caucusses all over the country.

Mr. SEWARD said he should vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the people to make application to Congress in any way.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I send to the Secretary of the Senate the official information which I have received, that on the 19th inst., the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, passed the following Ordinance.

[The Secretary then read the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, and also Mr. IVERSON'S resignation.]

Mr. IVERSON—The paper which has just been read informs the Senate what has already been announced to the public, that the State of Georgia, by a solemn act of Sovereign Convention, has withdrawn from the Federal Union. She is no longer one of the United States of America, but has resumed all the powers granted by her to the Federal Government, and asserted her independence as a separate and sovereign State. In performing this important and solemn act, she has been influenced by the deliberate and firm conviction that her safety, her interest and her honor demanded it. The opinion of her people has been gradually tending to this point for the last ten years, and recent events have confirmed it; and an overwhelming majority of the people have elected delegates to a Convention, and expressed in that election a determination to withdraw from the Federal Union. And the Convention, by a like decisive majority, has passed the Ordinance of Secession. Georgia is one of six States which, in less than sixty days, have dissolved their connection with the Federal Union, and declared their separate independence, and steps are now in progress to form a Confederacy of their own, and, in a few weeks at the furthest, a Provisional Government will be formed giving them ample powers for their own defence, and with power to enter into negotiations with other nations, to make war, to conclude peace, to form treaties, and do other things which independent nations may of right do. Provision will be made for the admission of other States to the new Union, and it is confidently believed that, within a few months, all the Southern States of the late Confederacy will be formed into a Union far more homogenous, and, therefore, far more stable, than the one now broken up. I have only to say that this action of my own State, and of her Southern neighbors and sisters, meets the approval of my well-considered and deliberate judgment, and as one of her native born subjects, I shall cheerfully cast my lot with her and them. And, sink or swim, live or die, I shall be of and with her and them to the last. By the secession of the Southern States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, two great and momentous alternatives will devolve on the Federal Government. You may acquiesce in the revolution, and acknowledge the independence of the great Confederacy, or you may make war on the seceding States, and attempt to force them back. If you acknowledge our independence, and treat us as one of the nations of the earth, you can have friendly relations and intercourse with us. You can have an equitable division of the public property, and of the existing public debt of the United States. But if you make war upon us, we will seize and hold all the public property in our borders, and in our reach, and we will never pay one dollar of the public debt. [Laughter.] for the law of nations will extinguish all private and public obligations between the States. The first Federal gun that is fired upon the seceding States—the first drop of blood of any of their people shed by the Federal troops—will cancel every public and private obligation of the South which may be due either to the Federal Government or to the Northern people. We care not in what shape or form, or under what pretext you undertake coercion. We shall consider all efforts to exercise authority over us as acts of war, and shall meet and resist them accordingly. You may send armies to invade us by land, or you may send ships to blockade our ports and destroy our trade and commerce with other nations. You may abolish our ports of entry, and by an act of Congress attempt to collect the Federal revenues by ships of war. You may do all, or any of these, or similar acts. They will be acts of war, and so understood and considered, and in whatever shape you make war we will fight you. [Laughter.] You boast of your superior numbers and strength, but remember that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." You have one hundred thousand fighting men, so have we. And, fighting upon our own soil, and to preserve our rights, and vindicate our honor, and defend our homes, our firesides, our wives and children from the invader, we shall not be easily conquered. You may possibly overrun us, desolate our fields, burn our dwellings, lay our cities in ruins, murder our people, and reduce us to beggary, but you cannot subdue and subjugate us to your will. Your conquest, if you gain a victory over us, will amount to but little. You will have to keep a standing army of 100,000 men, costing millions of money, only to keep us in subjection. You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped. We will rise again and again to vindicate our rights and liberty, and to throw off your oppressive and accursed yoke, and we will never cease the strife until our whole white race is extinguished, and our fair land given up to desolation. You will have ships of war—we may have none. You may blockade our ports and lock up our commerce. We can live, if need be, without commerce. But when you shut up our commerce from the looms of Europe we shall see whether other nations will not have something to say and something to do upon that subject. "Cotton is King," and will only oblige you to raise your blockade and draw off your ships. I know that great hopes are raised, and great efforts made to retain the Border States in the Union. But let coercive measures be commenced against the Southern Confederacy or any of the seceding States, and all such hopes will vanish into thin air. The first act of Federal legislation looking to coercion, the first Federal gun fired, the first Federal ship which takes its station off a Southern port, will bring all the Southern States, including Maryland, laggard as she seems to be in the vindication of a sound independence, into obedience and alliance with her Southern sisters. And thus united, they will resist and defy all your efforts. There are also those who, surrendering all hope of preventing the destruction of the Union, and recognizing the existing state of facts, yet hope to see it reconstructed. Sir, a war between the two sections will forever close the door to any such project. I will not say that the Southern States, if let alone even after they have formed a Southern Confederacy, will not listen to propositions of reconciliation. Let the North make them, and we will consider them. The Southern people have heretofore cherished a firm and sincere reverence and attachment to the Union, and nothing but stern necessity could have convinced them of the propriety of leaving it, or could have driven them to the alternative of separation from it, and when they shall see, if it be not too long delayed, a fraternal sense of justice and returning feeling to the Northern mind and heart, and when they can find sufficient and reliable guarantees for their rights and equality in the Union, they may, perhaps, reconsider their action, and rejoin their former confederates. For myself, I am free to declare that, unless my opinion shall be greatly changed, I shall never agree to a reconstruction of the Federal Union. The Rubicon is passed, and it shall never, with my consent, be recrossed. But in this sentiment I may be overruled. I may safely say that nothing will satisfy them, except the recognition of equality, the safety of the institution of domestic Slavery, and the protection of their Constitutional rights, for which they have been so long contending in the Union, and the denial of which has forced them to their present attitude of self-defence. It remains for me now only to express my grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by those Senators with whom I have had official and social intercourse. And in thus wishing them each a long life of prosperity and peace, I bid them farewell.

Mr. BIGLER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which were read.

The President's Message was then read on motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.) [See House report.]

The resolutions of the State of Virginia were also read.

Mr. MASON moved that the Message be printed. He said these resolutions were passed by the State of Virginia, and transmitted directly to the President to inform him that Virginia had undertaken the office of mediator between the States. The next object of the resolutions was to induce the President to refrain from any act to produce a collision, with the knowledge that if a collision once occurred, it was beyond the power of any mortal arm to remedy the evils to follow. It was a great effort Virginia was thus making to save the country. Virginia had also called a Convention to meet on the 13th of February. But the great object of her mission now was to prevent any further complication so as to place the difficulty beyond remedy. He trusted the noble efforts of Virginia would be successful at least for the time being. If it should result that the questions are of a character to admit of no solution, still the peace of the continent should be preserved, and if the present Union is beyond hope, we should still see if some means cannot be devised by reconstruction or otherwise. Such was the appeal of the great State of Virginia is. If there be any Senator who indulges the belief that an attempt to force any State will not lead to war, there never was man more deluded. He had said so before, and repeated it now. We have evidence from the section which had separated, that though they found it necessary to take possession of the forts and arms, they had done so simply as a measure of precaution, and there was not one, if she be restored to the Union, if peace should be restored to the Union, or if peace follow, who would not account for every dollar of the public property. He had seen nothing but an earnest desire to keep the peace, nor had it been actuated by anything like fear. He believed those States actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the State of Virginia invokes like feeling from the Government. This was the only course to avert the evils which threaten us.

Mr. HALE said he would like to ask a question. If Virginia in her solemn action in appealing to the Federal Government not to make war, had also thought it necessary to appeal to any other Powers or States, asking them to refrain and keep their hands off?

Mr. MASON said the object of Virginia would have been imperfectly attained if she had not done so, and in addition to the distinguished Commission sent to the President, she had also sent Judge ROBERTSON to all the separated States, entreating them to forbear any act of hostility.

The motion to print was adopted.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to print an extra number.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length. He commenced by a reference to the struggle of the Colonies for independence, and claimed that the States were sovereign and independent before the Constitution was formed, and contended that the delegation of certain powers to the Federal Government did not impair the sovereignty of a State. The State of Texas exercised all the powers of sovereignty before she came into the Union. He argued that the sovereignty remains in the people of the States, and not in the people of the United States. Therefore, the people could at any time make a new Government, or revoke all their former grants of power to any confederation. Each State can separate from the others at will, with or without cause. The right of secession is a right of national law, and must be among the rights reserved. A State thus expurges the obligations of its citizens to the United States Government, and the State is alone responsible. Such an act of a State is no rebellion, and is no cause of war to other States. Texas has found peril instead of safety in the Union, and it is not surprising that she should take means to secure her safety. Several States had already withdrawn, and the question is of war or peace. He would not draw a picture of civil war, but argued against coercion in any shape of a State. He admitted the power to enforce the laws against individuals, but not against sovereign States. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the Constitution to sustain his argument against coercion. He said if civil war must come, blood would flow North as well as South. He said that there was no fears of any insurrection, for the slaves would fight for their masters. Secession was not a failure of free Government—but two Confederacies thus formed would each in a few years be more powerful than the present Government.

[A message was here received from the House, announcing the passage of the Kansas bill with the Senate's amendment.]

Mr. HEMPHILL continued—He claimed that the annexation of Texas was necessary to the United States, and that Texas was not responsible for the Mexican war. He claimed that Texas had not received many benefits from her connection with the Union, and in his judgment she will be constrained to withdraw and resume again her glorious Independence.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the subject was postponed till Wednesday.

Several petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan 28.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The Committee to whom it was intrusted ask it to be presented to the House and read, which was accordingly done. The petition was in